The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris begs to announce that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will appear for One Night Only, SATURDAY, DEC. 22nd, 1860, in Shakspere's HENRY VIII. terminating with the fall of Wolsey.
Cardinal Wolsey, .. Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Queen Katherine, .. Mrs CHAS. KEAN.
to conclude with the Comedy of THE WONDER.
Don Felix, .. Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Donna Violante, .. Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
The Performances to commence on this occasion at 7 o'clock. Box Office open on Thursday, Dec. 22.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On this WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th December, 1860, Will be performed the celebrated Scotch Drama of ROB ROY, Or Auld Lang Syne, with the Original Music—Rob Roy M'Gregor Campbell, Mr. W. Rousby; Rashleigh Osbaldistone, Mr. G. Vincent; Dougal, Mr. H. Vivash; Helen Macgregor, Miss S. Miles; Diana Vernon, Miss Bathurst.
Scarf Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet.
After which the Petite Comedy of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—Ruy Gomez, Mr. Wybert Rousby; Duchess de Torrenueva, Miss Miles.
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq.
To conclude with the Favourite Piece of MICHAEL ERLE—Michael Erle, Mr. G. Vincent; Philip D'Arville, Mr. H. Vivash; Mary, Miss Sophia Miles.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7. Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

MR. FREDERIC MACCABE Respectfully announces that his FIRST BENEFIT Will take place at the QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE, On FRIDAY NEXT, On which occasion will be performed Sheridan's Comedy of THE RIVALS, the part of "Mrs. Malaprop" by Mr. Maccabe. MONSIEUR JACQUES, in which Mr. Wybert Rousby will appear; and the HAPPY MAN; Paddy Murphy, Mr. Maccabe.
"We can confidently say, that no living actor or actress can perform the part of 'Mrs. Malaprop' equal to Mr. Frederic Maccabe."—"Liverpool Mercury."

ROTUNDO ROOMS. Entrance under the Clock. FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY! This (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, December 12, 1860. And Every Evening during the Week, MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS, the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, from Mons. Jullien's Concerts, and Pupil of Sir H. Bishop and Signors Cruvelli and Lanza, Having just returned after a most successful tour with P. T. Barnum, throughout the United States of America, will give her MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, Written expressly for her, by Samuel Lover, Esq., entitled THE LADY'S DREAM, In which she will Impersonate Thirteen Different Characters (in Costume).
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s; Family Ticket, to admit Five to reserved seats, 12s; and to second seats, 8s.
Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the next Concert for the Season will take place on THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at a quarter past 8 o'clock. The programme will include—Sinfonia, Romberg; Overture—"La Fiancee," Auber; "Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Solos, Harp—"Fantasia Brillante" and "Recollections of Normandy"—J. Chatterton. Pianoforte, Fantasia—"Le Prophete" Liszt; "Restless Nights" and Tarantelle—Heller. Vocal selections from "Undine," "Robin Hood," &c.
The following Artistes have been exclusively engaged for this Concert:—
Madame LOUISA VINNING, Miss LAURA BAXTER, Mr. TENNANT, Mr. ALLAN ARVING, Pianoforte—Herr DULCKEN BOHRER, Harp—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON.
Tickets will be issued This Day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late Paul Delaroche, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d. 40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND PRIZES distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—(each Ticket entitle the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary. 39, Princess-street, Manchester.
Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT.
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst, is the LAST DAY for Tickets.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.—The Friends and Admirers of the late Sir Henry Marsh are respectfully informed that Proofs from the Photograph taken by GEORGE MANSFIELD may be obtained at his Gallery, 90, GRAFTON-STREET. N.B.—The extensive additions at present being made to his Gallery will shortly be completed.

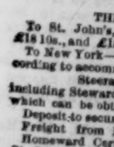
BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN.
G. Lauder and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to Inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs.
Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Starkey's Patent Washing Machine.
Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

Bank of Ireland, Dec. 10, 1860.
A GENERAL COURT of Proprietors of Bank Stock will be held at the Bank on THURSDAY next, the 13th inst., at One o'clock precisely, agreeably to charter, to receive a Report from the Court of Directors of a dividend to be made to the Proprietors of Bank Stock, for the half year ending the 25th December instant.
(By order) PETER DU BEDAT, Secretary.
N.B.—The Books for the transfer of Bank Stock will be shut from the 13th instant until the 1st day of January next.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. WINTER SHOW OF FAT CATTLE, Sheep, Pigs, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Seeds, Farm and Dairy Produce, &c. will be held in the LARGE AGRICULTURAL HALL, On This WEDNESDAY, the 12th DECEMBER, 1860, From 9 to 5 o'clock P.M. ADMITTANCE ONE SHILLING. Catalogues on Sale in the Yard.
*** A Military Band will be in attendance on each day.
WM. EDWD. STEELE, M.D., Assistant-Secretary.

STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY Founded in 1790. For the Relief of Destitute Strangers, and the Resident Sick and Industrious Poor of every Religious Persuasion.
The Committee of the Strangers' Friend Society gratefully acknowledge the liberality of their subscribers and friends hitherto extended, and they would earnestly solicit not only a continuance, but an increased degree of liberality, to enable them to relieve the importunate appeals now urged upon them. The depressed state of trade during the past year, the present high prices of provisions, and the winter setting in with such severity, add greatly to the distress and privation of the working classes, and, as a consequence, the number of applicants has considerably increased. The exhausted state of the funds impel the Committee to appeal to the wealthy and benevolent to be merciful, after their power, in helping the stranger in distress, and with a bountiful hand to deal their bread to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul. The Committee would also remind the public that before any relief is granted, the party is visited by one of the members, in order, as far as possible, to guard against imposition.
Benefactions will be thankfully received at the Bank of Messrs. LaTouche, Castle-street, Treasurers; Alderman Atkinson, College-green, Lord Mayor-elect; Alderman Lambert, 64, Grafton-street; J. O'Bonsall, Esq., T.C., 1, Eldon-terrace; J. H. Power, Esq., M.D., 95, Harcourt-street; Jonathan Pim & Co., Esqrs., 20, William-street; Samuel Bewley, Esq., 6, Dame-street; Alexander Hall, Henry Bewley, Esq., 10, D'Olier-street; Arthur Jones and Son, Esqrs., 136, Stephen's-green West; Esq., 35, Upper Fitzwilliam-street; Henry Webster, Esq., Eglinton-villa, Sandymount; Robert Thompson, Esq., 73, Eccles-street; or by Mr. Robert H. Wood, Assistant Secretary, 41, Nicholas-street, off Christ-church-place.
Office days Wednesday and Friday, from two to four o'clock p.m.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY. The Dublin and Glasgow Steampacket Company's steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice.
Herald, This Day (Wednesday), 12th, at 12 o'clock Noon.
Havelock, Friday, 14th, at 12 o'clock Noon.
A. & C. TAYLOR, Agents, 44, North-wall, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY. THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA, For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F. FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT," For New York.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN: To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage ... £6 5s. including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3. Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to THOMAS FAYLE & CO. 5, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND. Mr. JOHN WICKLIFFE JONES, Son of J. JONES, Esq., Drumnigh, County Dublin, having been solemnly and publicly examined on two several days, obtained Letters Testimonial, qualifying him to practise Surgery. (By order of the Council,) JOHN BRENNEN, Registrar.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING, MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY, From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all. Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. UNION PRAYER MEETING. The Rev. Robinson Scott, who visited New York and Philadelphia during the late Revival there, will conduct the meeting Next FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th DECEMBER, at 8 o'clock, And purposes giving an account of the benefits resulting from the Noonday Merchants' Prayer Meetings in those cities. Free to all. No Collection.

OUR HOMES, or PICTURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE. On This Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., a PUBLIC LECTURE will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on the above deeply interesting subject, by the Rev. John White. To commence at Eight o'clock.
"An admirable Lecture, *** delivered with great earnestness, power, and eloquence, now moving the audience deeply with thrilling descriptions, and anon convulsing them with laughter."—"Belfast News-Letter."
Tickets may be had of the Booksellers and at the Hall.—Platform, 1s; Body of the Hall and Galleries, 6d.

MRS. THEOBALD AGAIN IN DUBLIN! This popular Lady Lecturer on the Temperance Question, has accepted an invitation from the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, to revisit Dublin, and deliver a LECTURE, in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th instant. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. Tickets to Platform, 1s; Body of Hall, 6d; Galleries, 3d, at the door.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849. The Fourth of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 13th DEC., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. O. T. DOBBIN, LL.D. Subject—"Madagascar and the Gospel."
The Meetings of the Association for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday evening at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 203, Middle Abbey-street; and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday evening, at Eight o'clock, to which young men are affectionately invited.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary. Library and Reading Rooms 54, Upper Sackville-street.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., in the ROTUNDO, to hear an Address from GENERAL REILLY, from America, and JAMES RAPER, Esq., Manchester, on the subject of the Permissive Bill for Prohibiting the Trade in Intoxicating Drinks. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Entrance Cavendish-row. Admittance free. Tickets for reserved seats to be had at the Dublin Office, 12, Eustace-street.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! REMEMBER THE POOR! CHRISTMAS AND THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.
Christmas is coming again, the time when "the rich and the poor meet together," when hearts are drawn out in love and kindness, and the givers are more blessed than the receivers. Who will send a portion to the poorest of the poor—the children of the Ragged Schools? Shall we not make a feast, and call them together, and hear them sing their sweet hymns, and see what progress they have made? There are many kind children in happy homes who will say—Yes, we will help; and they will run to see how much can be spared out of the little money box. Thus the boys and girls will be provided for. But what about the people? We would like that they should have a blanket, or a warm coat, or something to comfort them in the winter time. Last winter friends were so bountiful that 110 old people, who had been very regular in their attendance, each received some good gift. That such are needed, a visit to Townsend-street, or the Coombe, on a Sunday afternoon, would afford convincing proof.
Contributions will be most gratefully received by Miss Whately, The Palace, Stephen's-green. Mrs. Bourne, 16, Warrington-place. Mrs. J. Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North. Miss Poole, 5, Smith's-buildings, Ely-place. Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Christmas is Coming! Remember the Poor!

Sermons.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT—BALL'S BRIDGE. A SERMON in aid of the above Institution will be preached (God willing), in TRINITY CHURCH, on SUNDAY, DEC. 16th, 1860, by the Ven. ARCHDEACON GREGG, D.D. Contributions will be most thankfully received by the Archdeacon, Gardiner-street; and by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street.

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arran Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin. Principal, Miss Drury. The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of health and recreation of the pupils. Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life. A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the Rev. Ronald MacDonnell, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—HOME EDUCATION.—The Widow of a medical gentleman residing in Malvern, the most delightful part of Worcestershire, and who is at present in Dublin, is desirous of receiving into her family two or three little girls to educate with her only daughter; they will receive all the comforts and privileges of a happy home, and receive a religious and substantial education, with Music, French, and Drawing; for delicate children, or those deprived of a mother's care, this may be found advantageous; terms, including every expense, £50 per annum. Address "C. C. C.," Irish Times Office, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONSIEUR DU GUE (Head French Master to the Kingstown School), besides his gentlemen's evening classes, will open immediately Ladies' evening classes, one of which will be entirely for conversation. Classes very limited. 47, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Opposite the Royal Circus.)

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur Le Bastier (from Paris) begs to inform the Public that he continues his instruction in the French Language; private lessons and separate Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen, limited to four pupils; Schools and families attended; preparation for Military and Civil Service; pupils enter on a course of conversation from the first lesson.—Apply at No. 18, D'Olier-street.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD. PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D. Classical Masters—THOMAS TOMLINSON, Sch. and First Classical Sizar, T.C.D. and JAMES CURRAN, Sch. T.C.D. Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., lately Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon. Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D. French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, of Jena University. Writing and Drawing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD. A few Boarders received. The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST. H. T. Humphreys receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention. The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations. Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History. The Playground is large. Day Pupils also received. Unexceptional references given and required.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, at a highly respectable Boarding School for Young Gentlemen, six miles from London, established upwards of 20 years. Terms, including books, stationery, &c., 30 Guineas per annum. Pupils in this school are thoroughly prepared for commercial and professional pursuits. The system of education is emulative, and such as to lead them to take an interest in learning, its utility being recommended by kind though firm treatment. The constant fear of correction, which is the principal cause of so many youths disappointing the expectations of their parents, is thereby avoided. The domestic arrangements are superintended by the preceptor's wife, and every solicitude is manifested to combine scholastic advantages with the comforts of home. The situation is healthy, and the sleeping apartments, schoolrooms, dayrooms, &c., large and well ventilated. The cricket field, playgardens, and play grounds are extensive, and arranged with suitable apparatus for gymnastic, manual, and drilling exercises, bathing, &c. Prospectuses will be sent in answer to letters to Mr. D. J. White, College House, Edmonton N., New London.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT. In the matter of the Estate of Samuel Philip Townsend, Esq., a Vendor of Land.
WHEREAS, by a Contract in Writing, bearing date the 28th day of November, 1860, the said Samuel Philip Townsend agreed to sell to Robert Heard the TOWN and LANDS of PALACETOWN and EAST MITCHELSTOWN, held in fee, situate in the Barony of Kinsale and County of Cork, and that such contract should be carried into effect by the Landed Estates' Court: And whereas by an order of the said Court, dated the 4th day of December, 1860, it was ordered that the said agreement should be carried into effect, and a statutable conveyance of said lands executed to the said Robert Heard: All parties objecting to such conveyance being made, are hereby required to take notice of such order: And all parties having claims on such lands may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records. Dated this 8th day of December, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
FRANCIS H. TUCKEY, Solicitor having carriage of proceedings, 13, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

CONSISTORIAL COURT, DUBLIN. In the matter of Re-building of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew.
THE Vicar, Churchwardens and Inhabitants of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew, and all persons having any interest in the premises, are hereby apprised that a Citation has issued to wit, on the 8th day of December instant, from the Consistorial Court of Dublin, calling on them to appear, by themselves or their proctors, in the said Court, situate in Henrietta-street, Dublin, on the 5th day of January, 1861, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock a.m., then and there to show good cause, if any, why a Licence or Faculty to erect a New Church for said parish, pursuant to plans lodged in the Registry of said Court, and for removing of building over such graves as may be found necessary for the carrying out of said plans, and for extending the said building in the present churchyard, pursuant to a ground plan also lodged in the Registry of said Court; copies of said original citation, and the said ground plan, annexed thereto, have been, and now remain, posted in the following places, viz.—One on the door of said Old Church of St. Andrew's; one on the door of the Chapel, Trinity College, Dublin; and one in the Readingrooms of the Commercial Buildings, Dame-street, Dublin; and should any further information be required by anyone, such will be given by Arthur Samuels, Proctor, 18, Henrietta-street; William Acheson, Honorary Secretary to the Building Committee, 109, Grafton-street; or at the Chambers of Chamberlain R. Walker, Solicitor to said Committee, 23, Saint Andrew-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS AND PRINTERS, IRONMONGERS, or Others, requiring a first-rate situation for business.—To be disposed of, on favourable terms, the interest in the Lease and Good Will of one of the best situated and oldest Established Manufacturing Stationery Concerns in the City, with the entire new and valuable Stock and Plant, which may be had by the purchaser on terms to be agreed upon. Satisfactory reasons given for the disposal of the Concern. Application, from Principals only, to William Thomas Rogers, Solicitor, 44, Lower Dominick-street.

COUNTY GALWAY. The following GRAZING FARMS TO BE LET, and immediate possession given:—Part of the Townland of GUNNOD, containing 165a. Irish. CLOONKEEN (NETTERVILLE), 60a. Irish. KILCOOSH, 246a. Irish. These Lands, part of the Estate of Mrs. Netterville Gerrard, are situated within five miles of Ballygar; three of Mountbellew; ten from Roscommon, and about nine from the Woodlawn Station M. G. W. Railway. The Herds will show the Lands. For terms, and further particulars, apply MATTHEW WELD O'CONNOR, Esq., Land Agent, Longford. November 1st, 1860.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 2, Mount Talbot-terrace, near Rathmines. Terms moderate.—Apply to Mr. O'Connor, 21, Bachelor's-walk.

HOUSES, both Furnished and Unfurnished, and likewise all information gratis, at 21, Bachelor's-walk.

Lodgings.

RESPECTABLE LODGINGS, with or without Board, may be had in private families, on applying to Mr. O'Connor, 21, Bachelor's-walk.

Auctions.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, on This WEDNESDAY DEC. 12th, 1860, at One o'clock, at the LION IRON WORKS, GREEK-STREET, DUBLIN, by Messrs. A. Jones and Son, by order of the Proprietor (who is retiring from business), the remainder of his stock, comprising some beautiful entrance gates; cottage and farm gates, lawn, haggard, and piggery gates; about 60 feet of strong fence railing, a handsome verandah for front of hall-door or parlour window; three balconies, garden railing and granite base; metal pillars, Kilien spars, metal cisterns, 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches; road picks and handles; hay racks and mangers, forge bellows and anvils, a powerful punching press, screw plates and taps; gate brackets, a large scale beam, with iron bottoms and weights; old iron and metal; office counters, and a quantity of fence wire, lumber, &c., &c. 135, St. Stephen's-green, Dec. 8th, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To Bankers, Merchants, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Solicitors, or other Persons requiring very superior Fireproof Wrought Iron Safes, with Chubbs' Patent Locks (Gunpowder Proof).
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, in the PUBLIC SALE-ROOMS, No. 9, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THIS DAY (Wednesday), the 12th December, 1860, at the hour of Two o'clock in the Afternoon, a very superior Wrought Iron Fireproof Safe, finished in the best manner, with Chubbs' Locks all through. This Safe or Plate Closet stands 4ft. 3in. in height, 3ft. in breadth, and 2ft. 3in. in depth. The inside is fitted with two Shelves, two deep Drawers, and a small Safe, all admirably arranged for the security of Plate, Books, Deeds, &c. Also, a highly finished Safe, Fireproof 2ft. 7½in. high, 2ft. wide, and 20½in. deep, with one Shelf, and two Drawers within. Both Safes have Duplicate Keys. JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers.

Auction at Birch Grove, Parish of Monkstown, County Dublin, of a large residue of Household Furniture, Which includes a magnificent French Cabinet de Ministerre, quite unique, of beautiful design and exquisite finish, suited to the boudoir or library of the nobleman or gentleman of fortune; An Oblong Rosewood Pier Cabinet, with plate glass embellishments; Davenport Writing Desk, A very highly-finished Sarcophagus, A set of Telescope Dining Tables, Oblong and Circular Pillar Tables, Parlour and Drawingroom Chairs, Prie Dieu, Elizabethan and Lounging Chairs. Suits of Tabouret, Damask, and Turkey Cloth Window Curtains, with gilt cornices, poles and rings; Carpets and Rugs, A pair of Carey's Globes, on elevated stands; Two small Pier Cabinets, with trellis doors; Venetian, Zinc, and Roller Blinds; Moderateur and Bracket Lamps, A splendid 6½-octave Cottage Pianoforte, in rich walnut case, by Cadby, London; a Music Seat, A few Oil Paintings, by the Old Masters; Pier, Chimney, and Toilet Glasses; Four-post and Albert Bedsteads, with Curtains, Spring Mattresses and Palliasses, Toilet Tables and Wash Stands, Bedroom Chairs, Fenders, Fire Guards and Fire Irons, Painted Wardrobes, Cases of Drawers and Presses, Mahogany Book Brackets, an Iron Crib Bed, a Reclining Board and Tambour Frame, Kitchen and Pantry Tables, Chairs and Presses, Dresser and Plate Drainer, Oil Cloth and Foot Mats, a Kitchen Clock, a Rope Mangle, Water Casks, Corn Bins and Feeding Troughs, Dairy Utensils, and some Culinary Articles; Also a very elegant Double Brougham, only a short time in use, with Segmental Front, Patent Lamps, Pole-shafts and Splinter-bars.
A set of Single Harness, a young lady's Side-saddle, A Farm Cart and Set of New Harness, A Pony's Cart and Harness, a Plough, Harrow, and Tackling, Two iron Garden Seats, Long and Short Ladders, A Stone Roller, a Wheelbarrow and Garden Tools, Four tall Flower Jars, with Plants, a Two-light Melon Frame and Cap Glasses, Sponge Bath, A quantity of Stable Manure, several Head of Poultry, Some Round Timber and Lumber Lots; House Gun; The whole of which

WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT BIRCH GROVE, KILLAVENUE, KILL-O'-THE-GRANGE, On TO-MORROW (Thursday), the 13th day of December, 1860, In consequence of a change of residence. Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock, with the articles out of doors. The splendid Brougham, the Harness and Saddle, also the Piano, will be sold at or about Three o'clock. The Auction Commission, of Five per Cent., to be paid by the Purchasers. JOHN LITTLEDALE and CO., Auctioneers, 9, Upper Ormond-quay.

AERATED WATER MACHINERY FOR SALE. The Owner Retiring from Business. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION At the Premises, 60, AMIENS-STREET, DUBLIN, On THURSDAY, 20th of DECEMBER, At the hour of Twelve o'clock precisely. One high-pressure Steam Engine, two-horse power, with boiler, both seated on a cast-iron foundation, with water heater, by exhausted steam, stop and change cocks, with all the turned shafting, drums, wall boxes, brasses, belting, &c.; a Bruising Machine; all made and erected by Sevile Works Company, of the very best material and workmanship. One very strong copper cylinder and brass pump, equal to four bottlers at full work, if required, with stop and change cocks, fanner, to gear, all seated on a cast-iron frame, and so constructed that it may be driven by hand or by power; two extra strong Leaden Generators, which may be worked together or separately, with stop and change cocks; strong gas tub, and intermediate connections to cylinder; three Bottling Machines, improved make, with all recent improvements, heedless of expense; one double or two-horse van; three single-horse vans (by Callow), and a good order; one water cart, with water barrel; harness; 12 bottle cases, stock of bottles, washing trough, tubs, barrels, buckets, baskets, hampers, stillions, tables, pump, and a large quantity of lead piping, lumber, &c. &c. Any party requiring such machinery cannot have a better opportunity of being supplied with first-class articles by eminent makers, and very little used. *** The sale is intended to be without reserve. Terms—Cash, with 5 per cent. Auction Fees. JOHN LITTLEDALE AND CO.—Auctioneers.

Select Sale of Framed Engravings. C. BENNETT is favoured with instructions from Mr. Finlay, of Glasgow, Printseller to her Majesty, to submit for Unreserved Sale by Auction, at his Gallery, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, on THURSDAY, the 20th December, a choice and valuable Collection of Prints and Engravings, neatly and appropriately Framed, after subjects by the most esteemed Masters, including Proofs before Letters, Artists' and other Proofs, Chromo-Lithographs, &c. Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock.

Two Days' Sale of First-class Modern Household Furniture, in Rosewood and Mahogany. MR. J. HAZLEY has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor to SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 18th and 19th DEC., 1860, at Herbert Lodge, Sydney-avenue, Blackrock, the entire Household Furniture and effects, which are quite modern and all in excellent preservation, and comprises a first-rate upright pianoforte, by Cadby, with the additional keys, in rosewood case; handsome drawingroom chairs and lounger, covered in scarlet damask, with curtains to match; parlour chairs in haircloth; an excellent set of dining tables; solid mahogany sideboard; loo, two-fall, and fancy tables; Turkey, Brussels, and Kidderminster carpets; hearth rugs, stair and bedroom carpets; handsome mahogany wardrobe; chest of drawers; basin stands, dressing tables, and commodes; mahogany and hardware Albert bedsteads; feather bed, prime hair mattresses and bedding; metal fenders and sets of steel fire furniture, two dinner sets, a quantity of rich cut glass; kitchen furniture and culinary utensils; water barrels, wheelbarrow, double and single ladders; oat bin, garden tools, flower stands, &c. ORDER OF SALE: Out-door Effects, principal Bedrooms, with Drawingroom, First Day. Piano at Three o'clock, First Day. Kitchen and Parlour Furniture, Second Day. JOHN HAZLEY, Auctioneer, House Agent, &c., Blackrock.

BLACKROCK. TO be Sold by Auction at No. 18, PEAFIELD-TERRACE, on THURSDAY NEXT, 13th December, 1860, a quantity of prime modern Household Furniture, comprising a fine toned Pianoforte, Six Octaves, by Broadwood and Son; handsome skeleton Chimney Clock (Eight-day); an excellent set of Telescope Dining Tables, with circular ends and thickened edges; Loo, Card, and Fancy Tables; very neat Walnutwood Work Table; Chiffonier and Cabinet; solid Mahogany Library Bookcase, 6 by 1½ feet; Easy Chairs in Cashmere, Lounger and Balloon-backed Chairs, in Crimson Damask; Arm Chairs; very neat Rosewood Music Stool; Carpets and Rugs; Fenders, sets of Fire Irons and Fire Guard; Mahogany Hall Table and Chairs; Umbrella Stands; Oilcloth, Mats, Bracket Clock, Tray and Cross stand, Large Map of Ireland, with roller; handsome solid Mahogany Albert bedstead (made by Beakey), Elliptic-roof, French and Stretcher Bedsteads; Feather Bed; Mahogany Chest of Drawers; small do., suited for a Library or Office; Mahogany Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Dressing Glasses, Bedside and Night Commodes; Wardrobes and Presses; Window Curtains; Cane-seated Chairs; Towel Rails; Kitchen Dresser; Chairs, Tables, Fenders and Fire Irons; Plate Warmer; a great variety of Culinary Utensils; Dinner Service, in Blue Delf; Garden Tools; a few Boards for shelving; two large Water Barrels, Tubs, Buckets, Cinder-riddle, &c. Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock, that all may be sold same day. JOHN HAZLEY, Auctioneer, House Agent, &c., Blackrock.

Insurances.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825. CAPITAL ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34 a, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. The Directors hereby give notice that all their Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where fire risks have been transferred to other offices. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

FINAL NOTICE. NORTH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, 64, PRINCE'S-STREET, EDINBURGH. 1860. THE REGISTER FOR NEW ASSURANCES CLOSES ON THE 31st DECEMBER CURRENT. Proposals for Policies must be lodged with the Head Office, or any of the Agents of the Company, on or before that date. POLICIES OPENED THIS YEAR WILL BE ENTITLED AT THE NEXT DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS TO RANK FOR SIX YEARS' BONUS. The Accumulated Funds now Amount to Upwards of ONE MILLION OF POUNDS STERLING. The Annual Revenue exceeds £179,000. PROFITS.—At last Division—after providing for every liability—the Surplus was found to be £136,000. Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all other information, may be procured at the Head Office, or at any of the Agents of the Company. DAVID SMITH, Manager. JOHN OGILVIE, Secretary. December, 1860. Dublin Branch—57, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. JAMES HAMILTON, Resident Secretary. DAVID MAHONY, 34, College-green, Solicitor. LOCAL AGENT: HENRY DOWNES, 8, College-green.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Hill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE OFFICE. HEAD OFFICE, 12, WATERLOO-PLACE, LONDON. Established, 1839. THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS TAKES PLACE AT CHRISTMAS. POLICIES EFFECTED BEFORE THAT TIME WILL RECEIVE ONE YEAR'S ADDITIONAL BONUS. LOANS AT FIVE PER CENT. Advanced on Personal and other Security, along with Life Assurance. MATTHEW H. ANDERSON, Agent, 11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Cards.

NOTICE. THOMAS A. POLSON, CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK, Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he will resume business on THURSDAY, the 13th DEC., 1860, with a new and well-assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c. T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers, will receive his best personal attention. Christmas Cakes and New Year's Gifts, in preparation. Country orders attended to. 17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE. Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

CHRISTMAS BOXES! CHRISTMAS TREES!! GRAHAM LEMON AND CO. call the attention of their friends and the public to their present splendid Stock of Christmas Boxes, the cheapest and most beautiful variety ever introduced into this country. Also their immense variety of Crystallised Fruits and Ornaments for Christmas Trees, which exceeds any previous season. Country orders with Postage stamps, or Post-Office orders, punctually attended to. GRAHAM LEMON AND CO., 49, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS FRUITS. P. KIRBY begs to announce to his Customers and the Public that his Stock is now replete with all the Varieties of the Season for this important Festival, comprising GREEN, DRIED, CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, GINGER, with many other matters too numerous to mention. Bouquets, &c. &c. KIRBY, FRUITERER, 13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, and Killester Gardens.

PRICE'S HOTEL, EARL-STREET and 1, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Opposite Nelson's Pillar. The most central in the city. Bed and Breakfasts, 3s.

THE LONDON DINING AND LUNCHEON ROOMS, 44, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET, (exactly opposite Lower Dominick-street.)
Breakfast ...
Luncheons, with choice of vegetables ... 8d, 10d, 1s, & 1s 2d
Dinners ... 7d & 8d
Sandwich ... 10d & 1s
... 4d
Dessert of Apple-pie or Pudding, Rice, or Plum Pudding, 2d extra. Soups from 12 o'clock daily.

TRADESMEN'S BOOKS made up and balanced for the New Year, by a practical man; terms moderate.—Address "X.," 25, William-street.

IMPROVED TURKISH OR OLD ROMAN BATHS. As revived by Dr. BARTER, in the year 1856, and erected under his superintendence at Dublin, Cork, Belfast, Limerick, Bray, Killarney, Blarney, &c. Go and take "THE BATH" at Lincoln-place, Dublin. Admittance Daily (Sundays excepted,) from 6 o'clock, a.m., to 8 o'clock, p.m. Mons. Denempont, Chiropodist, from Paris, attends daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. A Café Restaurant attached to the Establishment.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN S. DEVOY, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer. Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles. 45, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	9
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	3
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	5	6
500 Envelopes to match	6	6
	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

Publications.

On Thursday next will be published, price 3d., ON THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF YOUTH: a Lecture by the Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare; delivered before the Dublin Young Men's Christian Association, in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland, at the ROTUNDO, DEC. 5th, 1860. The Publishers have made arrangements to publish uniformly all the Lectures of this Series. DUBLIN: HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., 104, GRAFTON-STREET, Booksellers to the University. Sold by all Booksellers.

Music.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES. M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS. These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application. Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence. PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

A PRIME COLLARD AND COLLARD BRILLIANT-toned Pianoforte, with Metallic Plate, &c., for £18. Also a first-class, large-sized, fashionable, Mahogany Wardrobe, with three doors; the centre one with a fine plate glass pannel, answering as a large dressing glass. On Sale at P. COOKE'S, Fashionable Furniture Warehouse, 127, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.

Dress.

52, HIGH-STREET. GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE WOOLLEN CLOTHES. RICHARD ALLEN Respectfully calls the attention of those who require Cheap OVERCOATS, SUITS, or MORNING COATS, FOR THEIR OWN WEAR, or BOYS' CLOTHING Of any kind, and especially purchasers for charitable purposes, to the fact, that previous to making a change in his Old Concern, 52, HIGH-STREET, He will sell the entire OLD STOCK, comprising all leading articles in Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, at a SACRIFICE which cannot fail to command buyers. It will readily be understood that in a concern of such long standing Stock may accumulate which calls for a SACRIFICE. Purchasers will at once see that a GREAT SACRIFICE has been made, and such an opportunity to purchase for CHARITABLE PURPOSES, CLOTHING SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, &c., As well as for immediate and personal wear, will probably seldom occur. THE ORDER AND GENERAL TRADE CARRIED ON AS USUAL. THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, OF COURSE, REFERS TO THE HIGH-STREET ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—WINTER CATTLE SHOW. LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL, 17, 18, AND 19, CORN MARKET. DUBLIN—ESTABLISHED 1821. At the present show of Manufacture and Agriculture in the Royal Dublin Society, the judges have awarded to the LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL the SILVER MEDAL and HONORARY CERTIFICATE, for the best piece of IRISH MANUFACTURED FRIEZE EXHIBITED, and commended others, together with several pieces of IRISH TWEEDS, for beauty of Texture and splendid Finish. HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT has been graciously pleased to select a portion of this FRIEZE, and expressed his admiration of the splendid collection of IRISH MANUFACTURE from this Establishment. The Public are most respectfully informed, that these Beautiful Fabrics will remain for inspection during the term of the Show.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. announce the return of their Buyer with a magnificent assortment of FANCY CABINET AND JEWELLERY GOODS, Specially adapted to the present season. BRACELETS, BROOCHES, CLASPS, SOLITAIRES, LINKS, STUDS, And a great variety of ORNAMENTS, WORK BOXES, AND DRESSING CASES, STEREOSCOPES, CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS, A very choice selection of the Newest, Most Interesting, and Scientific Games, &c., GERMAN TACTICS, AND INVASION OF NAPLES. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, & 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO. Have now prepared an extensive and choice assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in all the prevailing styles. HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES In immense variety, and specially adapted to the season. YOUTH'S SUITS, In every material, and made up in the usual good style for which this establishment is so justly famed. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

INVERNESS CAPES. SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO, have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also, YOUTHS' CAPES In every variety. COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY. The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Miscellaneous.

BANKRUPT STOCK.—T. SMITH, Nos. 83 and 84, GRAFTON-STREET, having bought Fifty Tons of Glass, China, and Earthenware, will commence selling the whole of the above Stock on MONDAY and following days, until the whole is disposed of, at Fifty per Cent. under Manufacturers' prices. Also a large lot of Papier Mache Trays. The whole to be sold without the slightest reserve.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Opposite the Bank of Ireland, WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER. With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES, WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS, FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c. Vase Moderateur Lamps, Pillar do. do., Bracket do. do., In this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers. Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned. Finest French Colza Oil. GEORGE DIXON, Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer, Warerooms—1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, (Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.)

GAS IN NOBLEMEN'S MANSIONS, COLLEGES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS. The Patent National Gas Apparatus—Gas from either Peat or Coals. This Apparatus produces the most brilliant Gas, of the purest description, having no perceptible odour emitted in burning. The leading features are simplicity, compactness, and cheapness, and produces 20 per cent. more Gas than any other Apparatus yet invented; it does not require skill or labour, and can be managed by the most inexperienced servant. The most satisfactory references can be given; estimates furnished free of charge, and the Apparatus seen at work at WILLIAM DANIEL'S GAS ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, 58, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY. SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. *** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

IRONMONGERY, ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES. LONDON BRONZED TEA URNS. PAPIER MACHE AND JAPANNED TEA TRAYS. HODGES AND SONS Desire to call attention to their large assortment of Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays of the Newest Shapes and most beautiful designs. In the various other branches of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY H. and Sons' assortment is large and complete; they would particularly call attention to FLAVEL'S COOKING APPARATUS, by means of which the expense of Cooking, as compared with the ordinary process, is greatly diminished. In REGISTER GRATES. Our Stock is fully assorted. Amongst many other article which might also be named, we particularly desire to call attention to the following, viz.:—DRAWINGROOM GRATES, Electro plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, &c., Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers. HODGES & SONS, Agents, MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERY, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire Resisting and Thief Proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder Proof Locks.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE, &c. AT AND UNDER FIRST-COST PRICE. George T. Whitestone, being obliged to give up his present business premises, 36, Grafton-street, in a very limited time, by the abrupt termination of his lease, will sell his valuable and splendid stock, of first-class character, At and Under First Cost, To avoid necessity of removal. The leading articles are:—General House Furnishing Ironmongery, Electro-plated Ware of every description, Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Sets of Trays, Fenders and Fire-irons, Brushes, Superior Ivory Table Cutlery, Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Chamois, Sponge, &c. As this is a bona fide First-Cost Sale, under the circumstances named, parties furnishing can now obtain best goods considerably under their value. GEORGE T. WHITESTONE, 36, GRAFTON-STREET. *** The Grates and Ranges—some First-Class—will be sold decided bargains.

NEW DESIGNS FOR GAS LUSTRES. J. EDMUNDSON & CO.'S Stock of Gasaliers for Drawingrooms, Diningrooms, Libraries, Halls and Passages, is large and beautifully assorted. It comprises the best designs in Ormolu and Bronze, manufactured by themselves, and selected from the stocks of other first-class manufacturers. Gothic and Mediaeval Lustres, Brackets, &c., in large variety. Crystal Lustres for Drawingrooms, in most elegant designs, with beautifully cut drops, the effect of which, when lighted up, is extremely brilliant. J. E. and Co. use the best materials for Gas Fittings, and supply for Lighting Public Buildings, large Mercantile Establishments, &c. They are manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Private Residences in the Country and Country Towns. Gas Fitting and Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms, 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS. H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents to Maw & Co., are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland. 11 & 12, Corkhill, Dublin.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb. Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London." AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR: FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street. RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street. BOLTON & CO., 36, Westmoreland-street. REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street. BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row. FALKNER, 83, Grafton-street. ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street. S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street. SMITH & SONS, 1, Westland-row. FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street. DOWNS, Monkstown. MURPHY, Blackrock. CAROLAN, Dundalk. J. WADE, Galway. Wholesale—W. JACKSON, 8, Westland-row.

Medical.

DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 3 p.m.

THE best application for Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands, Roughness of the Skin, &c., &c., is found to be BUTLER'S WINTER REMEDY, which may be obtained at the MEDICAL HALL, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. VERY EXCELLENT.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
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DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium.) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. IN OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c. "I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD." Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; Quarts, 9s; capsuled and labelled with Dr. De Jongh's stamp and signature, "without which none can possibly be genuine," by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (Wholesale and Retail), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; Bewley and Evans, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. Butler, 54, Lower Sackville-street.

Wants.

A LADY, having some hours disengaged, wishes for one or two tuitions. She instructs in English, French, Music, and Drawing. She would prefer pupils under twelve years of age. Advertiser would give drawing lessons at her own residence from two till four o'clock.—Address "C. M.," care of Messrs. Stark, 18, Lower Sackville-street.

BARMAID or ASSISTANT, in Confectioner's or Refreshment Rooms; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, and has no objection to the country.—Address "J. M.," 56, South King-street, or 60, North Earl-street.

LANDSTEWARD, an active, intelligent Man, practically acquainted with his business in every branch; the rearing of all descriptions of grain and white crops; laying down lands to permanent pasture; his testimonials will certify for his abilities as a good seeder and agriculturist and for the care, management, and stall feeding of cattle, their diseases and cure; no family except his wife.—Address "M. Y., Steward," care of Mr. Furlong, 89, Talbot-street.

A SETTLED, respectable person, without encumbrance wishes for a Situation as ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER, or to attend an elderly lady or gentlemen, and would be found an acquisition where there would be one or two growing children; she could cut out and make for them; can be well recommended for honesty and good conduct; can give most respectable references.—Address "A. M.," 55, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office; will be heard of for a week if not engaged.

NURSE (Wet), a Young Woman from the country, about twenty-five years of age, lately confined of her second child; has lived in gentlemen's families; is a most excellent needlewoman; is a member of the Church of England; can be strongly recommended by a family now in Dublin.—Address "M. R.," 71, Great Britain-street.

WET NURSE, a most respectable, healthy Young Woman; she can care a baby from its birth, and will make herself obliging to any lady requiring her services; she can be highly recommended by most respectable families.—Address "S. M.," 9, Merrion-row.

DRY NURSE, a steady, respectable Person who can take the care of a baby from its birth, and will make herself obliging to any lady requiring her services; she can be highly recommended by most respectable families; has no objection to town or country.—Please address "M. D.," Irish Times Office, or 131, Baggot-street.

NURSE, by a Person who thoroughly understands the care and management of children, bottle and spoon feeding; has long and satisfactory testimonials; unexceptionable references can be given.—Address "S. S.," 35, Mary-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Protestant Woman, to attend Young Ladies or growing children; she works well at her needle, and can make children's dresses; she could act as PARLOUR MAID in a small family; she has satisfactory discharges, and can be highly recommended.—Address "R. M.," care of Hon. Mrs. R., 10, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman wishes to obtain a situation in a nobleman or gentleman's family; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, is a native of the North; no objection to the country.—Please address "A. W.," 47, Grafton-street.

HOUSEMAID, or YOUNG LADIES' MAID, a respectable Young Girl, who will be found active and obliging; can be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Please address "L. E. S.," Irish Times Office, or 55, Grafton-street, for a week.

HOUSEMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who is just disengaged; has lived for the last five years in an English family, by whom she can be well recommended.—Any commands for "M. B.," Irish Times Office, or 55, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a respectable Young Woman just come from the country, as HOUSEMAID, or HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID; she can be well recommended for steadiness and general good conduct.—Letters addressed "M. L. L.," care of Mrs. Addy, 47, Grafton-street, for one week, will be attended to.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or HOUSEMAID, or would wait on a Young or Old Lady, a steady, respectable Person, who understands her business perfectly well; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended from her last mistress.—Any commands left for "A. G.," 60, Grafton-street, or 36, Henry-street, will be attended to.

HOUSEMAID or COOK, in a small, regular family, will be found obliging, as her character will testify.—Any commands for "S. R." 157, Great Britain-street, or Irish Times Office, will be attended with respect.

COOK, where a Kitchenmaid is kept, or would go without one, a steady, active Woman, who perfectly understands her business in all its various branches; will be found careful in anything committed to her charge, which her character and testimonials will certify; has lived with respectable families both in town and country; would take charge of a dairy, if required; no incumbrance; advertiser will be heard of for a week, if not engaged.—Address "E. C.," 67, Grafton-street, or 2, Lower Baggot-street.

COOK, a steady, active Person, who understands her business, in a small family where another servant is kept; is a Protestant.—Any commands for "X. Y.," 36, Upper Sackville-street, or 14, Grafton-street, will be respectfully attended to.

COOK, a respectable, active Young Person, who understands her business thoroughly—soups, jellies, pastry, made dishes, and preserves; can be highly recommended for strict honesty, sobriety, and quietness; would take a country situation a short distance from town; would make herself particularly obliging and useful. Any lady being her own housekeeper would find her most desirable as to care and economy.—Address "C. K. M.," 1, Clarendon-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK, a respectable, steady person, just disengaged, understands her business perfectly in all its branches; understands the making of all soups, pastries, creams and made up dishes, and baking of bread if required; has long and satisfactory discharges, and will be highly recommended by her last mistress in town.—Address "M. W.," 1, Clare-street, or 1, North Earl-street.

GOOD COOK, who perfectly understands her business—soups and made up dishes, the baking of bread, and can make her own barm; also understands a dairy; is a very good laundress; no objection to town or country.—Any commands for "A. C.," at 1, Clare-street, or 1, North Earl-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD COOK, an active Person, without incumbrance, who understands her business—soups, pastry, and made-up dishes, and the baking of bread; would take care of a small dairy, or do a little washing if required; advertiser will be found obliging; character in town.—Address "S. J.," 39, Grafton-street, or 16, Merrion-row, for a few days.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business—soups, pastries, made up dishes, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges and can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Please address "C. K.," 54, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office, for three days.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, a Young Woman, a native of the North; would take charge of a Dairy if required; the advertiser is a Protestant.—Any commands for "M. G.," at 5, Merrion-row, or 18, Upper Sackville-street, will be strictly attended to.

A LADY is anxious to procure for a steady active, cleanly Woman, both in person and habits, a situation as COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, who perfectly understands her business in all its branches; soups, made dishes, &c.; can produce most satisfactory discharges; respectable references also; and will be no objection to a small washing where a second servant is kept; has no objection to town or country; permanent situation more the object than wages.—Address "M. C.," 7, Molesworth-street, or 3, Upper Sackville-street.

COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, understands her business perfectly; will have no objection to a small washing if required, where there is another servant kept; no incumbrance.—Address "D. H.," No. 1, North Earl-street (off Sackville-street), or 60, Grafton-street.

COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who thoroughly understands her business; can wash and make up well; she will be found obliging and civil; can be well recommended by her late mistress.—Any commands for "M. C.," at Irish Times Office, or 14, Grafton-street, will be attended to.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Woman, who can be well recommended; no objection to charge of a dairy, or a small washing if required; has no objection to town or country.—Address "E. J.," 65, Grafton-street, or Irish Times Office.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT where another servant is kept, a Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and will be highly recommended in every particular by ladies with whom she has lived in town, will be found obliging and anxious to please.—Address "D. M.," 55, Grafton-street, or 1, Clare-street.

A RESPECTABLE, Middle-aged Woman, as GOOD PLAIN COOK or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, respectable family; her character will bear the strictest inquiry; is a Protestant.—Address "M. K.," 19, Westmoreland-street, or 13, Merrion-row.

GOOD PLAIN COOK, or COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a respectable family, a steady, settled person, who perfectly understands her business; has no incumbrance whatever; can be highly recommended by a lady with whom she lived, in town at present.—Any commands for "E. G.," at No. 8, Upper Sackville-street, or 38, Westmoreland-street, will be punctually attended to.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman from the country, who understands her business well, and can be highly recommended by her late mistress, to whom reference can be made.—Please address "K. K.," 45, Lower Sackville-street.

GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A respectable young Woman wants a situation as above; is from the country; has good discharges; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "A. S.," Irish Times Office, for three days.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT disengaged, but remaining with the lady till she suits herself; can wash well, and be highly recommended.—Address "Y. Z.," Irish Times Office.

PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, and HOUSE or PARLOURMAID.—Two sisters, who understand their business perfectly well, wish to engage in a small, regular family; will be well recommended from their last mistress; both are Protestants.—Address "S. W.," 139, Lower Baggot-street.

A LADY wishes to procure a Situation for a Young Woman, as COOK and THOROUGH SERVANT; has no objection to a small washing; reference to her last mistress in town.—Address "A. Z.," 4, Merrion-row, or Irish Times Office.

AS KITCHEN or SCULLERYMAID, a strong, active Young Girl, from the country, who can be well recommended from her last situation.—Please address "J. S.," Irish Times Office or 26, Upper Sackville-street.

LIGHT PORTER.—The friends of a Lad, not long from the country, wish to procure employment for him as Light Porter, Messenger, Waiter, or would go in a Pantry under a Butler, as he well understands the business; he also understands the care of a Horse and Car and can drive well; is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended.—Address "W. M., Lad," at 60, Grafton-street.

PORTER or MESSENGER, a steady, active Man, who will make himself useful; has no incumbrance; can be well recommended by a gentleman in town; is a Protestant; would take a situation as Caretaker in a merchant's stores or office.—Commands addressed to "J. C.," 19, Merrion-row, will be attended to for a week.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for an old and faithful servant, either as BUTLER in a small, quiet family, or as Office Caretaker, or Hall Porter; the highest character can be given.—Apply to "J. M.," 20, Wellington-terrace, Blackrock.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, understands his business perfectly; is of cleanly, regular habits; his discharges are long and satisfactory, and will be highly recommended by his last master, who is in town at present; a weekly situation, if offered, in a respectable establishment would be accepted.—Address "C. A.," 132, Stephen's-green West, or Irish Times Office, for 3 days.

BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT where a boy or help is given, an active, steady Man, aged 40, who perfectly understands his business in every particular, having lived with families of distinction in town and country, all of whom bear testimony to his ability and integrity. Advertiser is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended.—Address "W. L., Butler," 18, Stephen's-green North, or Irish Times Office.

VALET, FOOTMAN, or UNDERBUTLER, a Young Man who can be well recommended, for strict sobriety, and also for having a perfect knowledge of his business; advertiser has been for some time on the Continent, and understands sufficient French and Italian for travelling; a comfortable situation more his object than wages.—Address "O. L.," 10, Lower Pembroke-street, or Irish Times Office.

AS COACHMAN, or COACHMAN and GROOM, a steady man, who understands his business, and also the training of young horses; his character will bear the strictest investigation as to honesty, sobriety and attention to business; can drive four in hand if required.—Address "W. K.," Mr. Darby, 2, Frederick-lane.

FOOTMAN, an active and industrious Young Man, a Protestant, who well understands his business, and whose character will bear strict inquiry.—Apply at 49, Stephen's-green, on Wednesday, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

FOOTMAN, a respectable Young Man, only a few days disengaged; has lived with families of the first respectability, in town and country; character unexceptionable from his last master, in town at present; age 21.—Address "M. N.," 54, Grafton-street.

WORKING GARDENER.—A Young Man, at present engaged in the country, wants a situation as Plain Gardener; understands the raising of vegetables and green crops; would take the charge of a horse and car, and make himself generally useful; his Wife would undertake a Laundry, and is a good needlewoman; both are Protestants, and can be well recommended.—Please address J. Jellicoe, Harold's-cross Mills, Dublin.

Wanted.

WANTED for the Country, immediately after Christmas, a Resident Tutor; he must be of high moral character, a member of the Established Church, and a sound Classical and English scholar.—Please address to "H. B. N.," Irish Times Office, Dublin, stating lowest terms, and all particulars.

A LADY is anxious to meet with a Lady, as Companion, who would pay a trifling sum towards her board.—Address, with real name, to "M. N.," 38, Charlemont-terrace, Dublin.

WANTED, a Lady (Protestant) as COMPANION, not requiring salary.—Please address, with real name, to "A. B.," Post-office, Blackrock, Dublin.

WANTED, a NURSE, who can be recommended for the care of very young children; is cleanly and obliging; good needleworker, and a Protestant; one from the country preferred.—Apply at 25, Lower Baggot-street.

MISS MOFFATT, 40, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, Agent for supplying families with English and Foreign Teachers, and visiting Governesses and Companions. Hours of attendance from Two to Four o'clock.

B. HYAM'S LEADING STYLES FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

The following are specially recommended:—

JUVENILE BELT DRESSES, designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 13s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s.

LITTLE BOYS' CAPES, The most beautiful fashions of the day, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, and 20s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, an immense variety to select from, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.

BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAC JACKETS, in the newest and most durable materials for House and School wear, 8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS—the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the newest fabrics for the season, 20s, 25s, 30s, and 38s.

LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS, for School, Home, or Dress Wear, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.

BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS In Super and Extra Fine Durable Black and Coloured Cloths, 26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.

The "Much-admired" and "Novel" KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS, 25s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
Made to Order from elaborate Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.

TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS, in every kind of Material, Style, Price, and Size.

B. HYAM, JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE OF MANTLES, Twenty to Forty per Cent. Reduced. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO., Are clearing out their Stock of Warm Mantles at the above reduction. An early call is recommended.
P.S.—A lot of Shawls preparing for sale.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO., 109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!! A Written Engagement for Two Years. J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN: Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen. All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS. Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by WATERHOUSE and COMPANY possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers', WATERHOUSE and COMPANY, 25, DAME-STREET.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS WINE, AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, Are now fully supplied with their Christmas Stock of Fruit, CONSISTING OF
Layer Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.
Sultana and Valencia Raisins.
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Vostizza Currants.
Jordan, Valencia, Bitter, and Shell Almonds.
Citron Lemon and Orange Peels.
French Plums in Bottles.
Preserved Ginger, &c., &c.
The quality and prices of the above deserve attention.
Our priced Catalogue of General Groceries, Wines, &c., forwarded Post free, on application.
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

TEA URNS AND KETTLES, BEST LONDON BRONZED.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S assortment of the above is large, comprising the newest and most beautiful designs in Opal, Glass, and Ebony, mounted. Their Stock of the following is also very extensive, viz.:—
Table Cutlery, warranted;
Moderator Lamps, Britannia Metal Goods,
Electro-Plate, in Salvers, Tea Sets, Dessert Forks, Spoons, Cruets, &c.
Japanned Articles and Toilet Ware, Dish Covers, Tea Trays,
Drawingroom Grates, Kitchen Ranges,
Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots; Saddlery and Horse Clothing, &c.
Prices very moderate.
J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions, Towns, &c.; and are Agents for Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines, Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, &c.
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.

FIRST-CLASS STEEL KNIVES AND FORKS, Balance Table Ivory Knives, 11s, 13s 6d, and 17s 6d per dozen. Superior Bone do., 8s and 10s per dozen; Black Knives and Forks, 9s per dozen.
Black Horn and Ivory Tip Rivetted Knives and Forks, 11s 6d.
Carvers to Match, with Guards, 2s, 3s, and 4s.
Warranted best Solid Argentine Table Spoons and Forks, 12s per dozen.
Ditto ditto Dessert Spoons, &c., from 9s per dozen.
Ditto ditto Tea, Egg, and Salt Spoons, 4s 6d per dozen.
ROBERT WHITESTONE, 10, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS. THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Strong Tin Dish Covers, 8s. 6d. per set of six; Silver-form ditto, 15s. per set; Parlour Fenders with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. per set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 2s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen White Bone-handled rimmed, 8s. 6d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. a dozen; engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and Handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 8d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each. Also, a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Palliasses Mattresses, &c., equally cheap.
WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
All Goods marked in plain figures. No second Price.

WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY (LIMITED), PLYMOUTH. Public attention is directed to the highly-finished manufacture of the above Company, embracing WAX, SPERM, STEARINE, COMPOSITE, and the celebrated KOH-I-NOOR CANDLES, and NIGHT LIGHTS, together with HOUSEHOLD and MANUFACTURERS' SOAPS and PERFUMED TOILET SOAPS, in every variety. To be had of most respectable chandlers and dealers.
The trade are referred to the Company's Agents COCKLE AND HOPKINS, 9, TEMPLE-LANE, DUBLIN.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either f.o.b., or delivered prices.
They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed:—
Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire, For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel.
Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff, For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal.
Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly, Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow, Balquharston and Wishaw House and Steam Coal.
Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford Troon, Splint, Steam, and House Coal.
Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and Spring Collieries. Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel.
JOHN CHARLEY & CO., BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the Fishamble-street Meeting, on This (Wednesday) Evening, December 12, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject: "Extreme Unction no Sacrament and unscriptural."
President—Mr. Jas. Houston.

"And they cast out many devils, and anointed with oil many that were sick and healed them."—Mark vi. 13, Roman Catholic Translation of the Bible.

Maldonatus observes on this verse—"If Extreme Unction be not here, where is it?"

But yet the Council of Trent ventures only to say "that it was insinuated by St. Mark in this same verse."—Session xiv. chap. 1, on Extreme Unction.

Of the priests of Rome we may say they have "anointed with oil many that were sick;" but can we add what follows—"and healed them"?

Why, if it be for the purpose of healing the sick, is it called "Extreme Unction," and "the sacrament of the departing"?—Counc. Trent, Sess. xiv. chap. 3.

Does not St. James (v. 15) say—"The prayer of faith shall save the sick man, and the Lord shall raise him up"?

Are the priests of Rome unable to offer "the prayer of faith"? Do they not pray several times for the recovery of the sick man? Why is recovery so rare?

Does not St. James (v. 16) say—"The continual prayer of a just man availeth much"? Why do the priests' prayers avail so little?

Does not St. James say—"And if he (the sick man) be in sins, they shall be forgiven him"? And does not the Council of Trent say that "Whatever sins yet remain to be expiated" are, by extreme unction, wiped out? (chap. 2). What remains, then, for purgatory to do?

Why does Dr. MacHale misquote this passage thus?—St. James says—"If a man be sick among you, let him bring in the priest; let him anoint him, pray over him, and if he is in sins they will be forgiven him."—James v. 14.—The "Christian Doctrine," p. 63.

What is the teaching of the Church of Rome respecting Extreme Unction?

"Whosoever shall affirm that Extreme Unction is not truly and properly a sacrament, instituted by Christ our Lord, and published by the blessed Apostle James, but only a ceremony received from the Fathers, or a human invention, let him be accursed."—14th Sess. l. c p. 1, Canon of the Council of Trent.

Q. When did Christ institute it.

A. "The time is uncertain; some think it was instituted at the last supper; others that it was done between his resurrection and ascension."—Abrid. of Christian Doctrine, published with the sanction of the Roman Catholic authorities of Ireland.

Is the time and place of the institution of the sacraments of the Lord's Supper and Baptism uncertain?—See Matt. xxvi. 26, and following verses; Luke xxii. 19, and following verses; 1 Corr. xi. 23-26; Matt. xxviii. 19.

Can this newly-invented sacrament of Extreme Unction be thus proved?

No. All the learning and ingenuity of all the learned men among Roman Catholics cannot point out in the Word of God any passage that could be tortured into an institution by Christ Jesus of the sacrament of Extreme Unction. It is an invention of the twelfth century, clumsily got up in the dark ages, and imposed on Christendom for the first time by Pope Eugenius, at the Council of Florence, A.D. 1439, remodelled in the 14th session of the Council of Trent.

Hear what St. John saith—"The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth us from ALL SIN."—1 John, i. 7, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Roman Catholic friends, bring your Bibles—prove all things—hold fast that which is good.—1 Thess. v. 21, R. C. Bible.

ROYAL IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE.
PATRON: His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Committee appointed for carrying on this desirable undertaking appeal with confidence to the Citizens of Dublin, for assistance in procuring and maintaining in efficiency the Fire Escapes now being constructed for them.

They have already ordered four, in addition to the one entrusted to them by the Corporation.

These are all of the latest and most improved principles, and they will each night be placed in such stations through the City as the Committee shall determine upon, in charge of experienced Fire Escape Conductors, who will remain on duty the entire night, and be ready to attend a Fire at a moment's notice.

The expense of working each Machine will be about £80 per annum, apart from the original cost of £80.

The Committee would earnestly impress upon every householder the immediate necessity of contributing, no matter how small the sum, to this most laudable object.

RICHARD DANIELL, M.D.
S. D. DOUGAL, C.E.

The Committee meet every Tuesday, at Four o'clock.—Four Fire Escape Conductors wanted.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The apprehensions caused in financial circles, by the recent Monetary panic in America, seem to be almost lost sight of in the unfavourable character of the latest news from China; a protracted war being now inevitable, and the expenses of which may probably necessitate a loan. The English Funds consequently displayed renewed symptoms of depression; a fall of one-eighth per cent. being submitted to. In our local market a weak tone was likewise perceptible and business was much circumscribed.

In Local Debentures, the only business effected was in Ballast Office, which fell back 3s. In Railway Debentures there was also but one quotation, viz.—in Waterford and Limericks—of 5 per cent., which realised par.

Banking Securities were passed over without dealings; Hibernians and Nationals were both offered for sale.

The only alteration in Steampacket Shares occurred in Atlantics, for which an advance of 3s 6d was readily procured, more being still sought after at the improved prices. Dublin and Liverpool Builders were done at their former value (£54½). There were sellers of the several denominations of the City of Dublin Shares; as also of Dundalks (Limited).

In Mines, a considerable amount of activity prevailed. There was a further jump of 2s in Barravores; there being still a good demand for more at the advanced quotation. Carysforts and Castlewards were unchanged, the former appearing steady. Connorrees exhibited scarcely any change to-day; the closing quotations for both present and deferred transfer being merely a shade higher than yesterday, at which, however, the market ended steadily. General Mines opened at a decline of one-eighth, but subsequently moved up to the preceding price (£5¼), at which there remained sellers; buyers at the lower price. Mining Company of Ireland receded one-half, but left off with buyers. Wicklow Coppers were likewise lower to a similar extent, and rather offered at a reduction, the tone of the market indicating considerable heaviness.

Operations in the Miscellaneous group were restricted to Grand Canal Stock, which was without change and firm.

In Original Railway Securities—Dublin and Belfast Junctions were a shade higher, and Dublin and Droghedas (£75) passed hands at their previous value, both closing steadily at their respective quotations. Great Southern and Western Stock declined one-quarter per cent., at which, however, more would have been taken, holders demanding a recovery to the former price. A drop of one-quarter is also recorded in the case of Midland Great Western Whole Shares, steadiness being apparent at the depreciation. Waterford and Limericks continued in good demand at an improvement of 5s. Cork and Bandons and Dublin and Wexfords were inquired for, a reduced rate being named in the latter instance. Cork and Passages were on sale at their previous value (£10).

In Preference—Last rates were steadily upheld in the cases of Dundalk and Enniskillen five per cents (A), and Great Southern and Western four per cent. stock. A rather smart advance to the extent of three-quarters per share is marked in Portadown and Dungannon six per cents., which manifested a steady appearance at the improved quotation. The issue of these shares by the company is now supposed to have been completed, and this may probably have caused the upward movement just referred to.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 11.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
3 per Cent. Consols	shut
Ditto for new account, 8th January	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞ ⅞
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244¾
National	—
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent	93½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	3¼
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building,	54¾
Ditto, redeemable	—
MINES.	83¼
Barravore Silver Lead (Limited)	7 8
Castleward United (Limited)	10
General Mining Company (Limited)	5¼
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	48s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	72
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Patriotic Insurance	—
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Belfast Junction	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Great Southern and Western	119¾
Midland Great Western	52
Waterford and Limerick	27½
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preference 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	26
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	—
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
						92½ ¼
3 per cent. Consols	—	92¼ ⅛	92⅞	92¼	92¼ ⅛	—
Ditto for Account	92⅞	92⅛	—	92⅛	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞	91½	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞
Ditto for Account	—	91⅞ ⅞	92 ⅞	—	91⅞	—
Ditto for Account	—	91⅞ ⅞		—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 11.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	92⅛ ⅛
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	92⅛ ⅛ ⅜
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	92⅛ ⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅛ ⅞
New Threes,	92⅛ ⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	shut
Account,	92⅞
New Threes,	92⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 5 dis.; Eastern Counties, 52¾; Caledonians, 96¾; Great Northern 110; Great Western, 73¾; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 123 119½; London and North Western, 102½; Leeds Northern, 62½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 135¼; South Eastern, 84¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104¾; York and North Midland, 93½ ¾; London and South Western, 95; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 108 107¾; Grand Trunks, 24¾; North British, 63¼; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 234; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather dull at 92⅞ ⅞. The Share markets opened firm, and have improved a shade, and are steady with little change from yestrday. London and North Western firm at 101¾ ¾. French good. Canadian very steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The telegram from China, showing a prolonged expenditure, caused the English Funds to open this morning at a decline of one-eighth, but the market ultimately exhibited a tendency to firmness. The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was limited, the general rate for best paper in the open market being 4¾ per cent. There were no gold withdrawals from the Bank to-day. There was a fall of nearly one-fourth per cent. on the Paris Bourse to-day, occasioned probably, by the news from China. The Railway market has been in a quiet position, business generally having proved limited. The principal feature was an advance of nearly one per cent. in London and North-Western shares, but this was badly supported at the close. Midland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and North-Eastern were rather lower, sales having augmented.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Monday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day were principally influenced by the important news from China. In lieu of a mere expedition we have a war on our hands. The cost is the prominent consideration, and a loan may become necessary. Under the influence of these considerations the news from America seems to attract only a secondary degree of interest to-day and consols declined one-eighth to one-fourth per cent., closing with a heavy appearance. In the Share markets firmness prevailed, although comparative dullness was observable at the close. Business at the discount office at the Bank to-day was only moderate in amount, but in the open market a good demand was experienced at 4¾ to 5 per cent. for the best bills.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, —; Caledonians, 96¾ ½; Chester and Holyhead, 52 to 3½; Eastern Counties, 52¼ ⅞; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 88 to 9; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6¼ ⅞; London and South Western, 95¼; Leeds Northern, 62¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48¼; South Eastern 84¼ ⅞; Midland Stock, 134¾ 5; North British, 63½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104¾; York and North Midland, 93¼ 93-4¼; Great Southern 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118¼ 19; Great Northern, 110 11; Great Western, 73¼; Great Northern (A) 106½ 7½; Great Western of Canada, —; London and North Western, 102¼ ⅞; Consols Money, —; Account, 92¾ ⅞; New Threes, 92¼ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, — dis.; Bank Stock, —. Consols are dull at 92⅞. Shares were dull and inactive until nearly the close, when they suddenly declined, closing weak at above rates. It is rumoured that a special court of bank directors has been called to-day (Tuesday), to arrange for the issue of the Indian loans for which powers were obtained at the end of last session.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, TUESDAY.—Funds remain flat under the influence of the news from China, which caused a large expenditure to be looked for. Consols were dull at the reduction which took place yesterday. London and North Western Railway Stock continues in active demand.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, TUESDAY, 3-27 P.M.—Bourse continues dull. Rentes close at 68 90, or 5c. lower than on yesterday.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Tuesday Evening.

The probable effects of the present crisis in America have not been similarly estimated on both sides of the Atlantic. In the United States, for example, the apprehensions raised by the Secession movement had shaken confidence to its centre, while all along a feeling prevailed in England that the excitement would soon settle down, and it is now supposed that the worst features of the panic have disappeared. It is to be hoped that this latter opinion, formed at a distance from the scenes of turmoil and agitation, will turn out to be nearly correct, if not for our sakes, at least for the good of Americans themselves. Previously to the Presidential election, that country had never occupied a sounder or more prosperous condition; the cotton crop, last year, was large, and this year it was a good one, and, besides, the cereal crops were immense, with a corresponding foreign demand, and these benefits taken in connexion with light importations and contracted trading in foreign goods for the last two years, had brought the general business of the country to such a position of solid strength as it had never before known. It is pleasing, however, to observe the good results which have been produced by the movements adopted by the New York and Boston banks, commercial pressure having been greatly relieved thereby, and the calm manner in which the proceedings in America are viewed here will, doubtless, create a very favourable effect throughout the United States. Private advices received towards the close of the past week, moreover, had improved the confidence previously existing, and contributed in some degree to the advance in Consols on Saturday last, though it was at the same time known that the Persian steamer had sailed with a heavy treasury freight. Up to the latter day the remittances to America had amounted to nearly £1,000,000, and discount rates are expected, in consequence, to become firmer as the quarter advances. An impression also is beginning to arise that an augmentation in rates will ensue if the shipments of specie to New York be not speedily arrested. Respecting proceedings in China, the accounts by telegram are considered discouraging, from the expectation that hostilities will become protracted, and both in London and Paris the Funds have declined in consequence. At the Bank of England there was not the slightest pressure on yesterday for discount accommodation, but out of doors the transactions were numerous, the quotations for first-class dated paper having been from 4¾ to 5 per cent., but the quotations at the former figure were few.

In the English manufacturing districts there has been a falling off.

In most branches of trade, and in those localities connected with the iron, steel, and lace business, much depression prevails. This want of activity is, however, principally to be attributed to the season of the year and the approach of the Christmas holidays, and not to any unsoundness in the trade of the country, future prospects being on the whole encouraging, notwithstanding that the effects of the secession movement in the United States continue to be felt in considerable force. At Birmingham and Leeds there has been a fair amount of business; the attendance at the cloth halls of the latter town has been good, and prices rule very firm in that department. It is thought in Manchester that the tariff for yarns and cloths under the French Treaty will operate favourably, and be the means of a better trade springing up, but at present the markets show little animation, and Bradford, Halifax, and Huddersfield are in much the same position.

Wool—The public sales in London were brought to a close on Friday last. The biddings of the week ruled steady at the fluctuations in prices already reported.

Cotton—The advices received in the beginning of last week of the heavy money pressure in the United States caused great dulness in the Liverpool market, and the demand for several days was very limited, but there was some little revival of inquiry on Thursday. The market was so freely supplied that a decline in nearly all classes of American of ⅛d per lb. was submitted to. On yesterday there was rather more doing, without perceptible change in the tone of the market or prices.

Hemp—Manilla was extremely flat in Liverpool last week, and nothing was done.

Jute—The Liverpool market was steady last week, and the sales of Friday reached 2,650 bales at £15 to £16 15s per ton.

Metals—The metal trade was dull in Liverpool last week, but in Straits' tin several transactions were reported.

Produce—In our market a fair business has been doing in sugar, at firm prices, but in tea there was not much doing last week, excepting in the finer qualities. On a review of the reports of the London market during the past week, it will be seen that business was again checked by the uncertain aspect of monetary affairs; and notwithstanding the moderate supplies brought forward, prices in several instances were lower. Merely retail operations took place in sugar, which declined 6d per cwt. Ceylon coffee was 6d to 1s per cwt. cheaper, with a restricted sale. Floating cargoes of Brazil also sold on rather easier terms. Scarcely anything was done in tea, and prices were next to nominal. Rice continued neglected, or nearly so, and for small lots occasionally rather lower rates were taken. Several large parcels of saltpetre were cleared off at irregular prices, the market closing 6d lower. The dried fruit trade was less active, but prices showed little variation. A cargo of Valencia raisins sold in auction 3s under current quotations, but further purchases could not be made at the price. Pimento receded ½d per lb; mace and nutmegs also sold slightly in the buyer's favour. Other spices did not attract attention. A steady demand prevailed for cochineal. East India indigo, of common and middling qualities, was in some request, at 2d to 4d over the last sales' rates. The only change in the oil market was a slightly improved inquiry for olive. Tallow continued to be purchased very sparingly by consumers, but speculators' stocks were firmly held.

In Liverpool, during the same period, the sugar market continued inactive, and prices were rather easier, the decline from the highest point having been 6d in grocery sorts, and fully 1s per cwt. on refining descriptions. As to coffee, the auctions of Jamaica on this day week went off without spirit, only the finer qualities meeting with fair competition; above 70 tierces sold at 65s to 91s 6d for good ordinary to good middling, but up to 100s was paid for fine mountain; 160 bags Malabar, past all faults, realised 64s for sound, and 200 bags Rio sold at 57s per cwt. The demand for floating cargoes was more active. Cocoa remained unchanged; and rice was again very quiet, but the transactions on the spot showed no material alteration; there was better disposition to buy floating cargoes of the latter although offered on easier terms. Respecting spices there were some sales of Pimento and of Singapore black pepper, but no transactions to notice in ginger or cassia lignea. In oils, palm was unchanged in value, and the demand for olive was barely so good, but the advanced rates of the previous week continued to be paid. Linseed was quiet, but steady at the quotations, and rape oil met with a fair demand, with easier prices for both brown and pale. The demand for tallow was limited, and lower prices were accepted.

The tea market has not been affected by the China telegrams in consequence of the heavy supplies in stock and on the water, and that article accordingly remains dull without any alteration in prices. Scarcely any business was done in London on yesterday in the produce markets, the public sales which were to come forward having chiefly engaged attention, and at Mincing-lane to-day sugar was quiet, and in some cases cheaper, and coffee was going at the public sales at a slight reduction on last week's currencies. Rice and saltpetre were both quiet, but the latter was steady.

Regarding tallow in London, Messrs. Smith and Charles, writing on yesterday, report as follows:—"There was more speculative demand for tallow last week, and prices advanced 9d per cwt in all positions; at the same time unbracked tallow—from which the trade is just now chiefly supplied—was without material change. To-day the market is steady, and our quotations are—Spot 60s 3d; all the year, 60s 3d; January to March, 61s; April to June, 59s 6d; October to December, 58s; town tallow, 57s 9d nett cash; South American, 59s first pipes; Australian beef, 57s 6d to 58s; Odessa beef, 59s. Palm oil; Lagos, 47s 6d; cocoa-nut oil; Cochin, 55s 6d; Ceylon, 54s; Sidney, 52s, 2½ per cent off. Rough fat 3s 1½d.

PARTICULARS.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.	Casks.
Stock this day	18,576	35,124	33,264	49,649	73,360
Price of P.Y.C.	59s 3d	52s 3d	51s 0d	55s 9d to 56s 0d	60s 6d
Delivery last week	2,231	2,947	2,861	1,630	1,457
Do. from 1st June	72,078	60,732	60,558	43,401	50,921
Arrived last week	1,399	1,192	6,864	93	1,179
Do. from 1st June	71,674	82,744	82,255	80,969	98,056
Price of Town	60s 3d	55s 9d	53s 6d	57s 3d	60s 3d

Provisions—The demand in London for all kinds of Irish butter has been inactive, and prices were barely supported in the past week. Cork was selling at from 84s to 114s; Limerick, 102s to 108s; and Carlow, 108s to 110s. Foreign parcels gave way quite 4s per cwt, and English was a dull inquiry and rather cheaper. In bacon very little was doing, and all other provisions were very dull in the above market, and rather drooping in price.

Cattle—In Liverpool, on yesterday, beef was on the advance, probably from the supply of cattle having been much less than last week, and higher prices were obtained, especially for the better qualities, with a good demand prevailing. The number of sheep at market was much the same as at previous markets, and a good inquiry was experienced without, however, any change in value having taken place. In the London market, on same day, there was only a moderate show of foreign stock, and the demand for it was inactive at last week's prices. The supply of English beasts was by no means extensive, but there was an improvement in their general condition. All prime breeds moved off freely, at fully last Monday's currency, but inferior were a slow inquiry, on former terms. A few very superior Scots, crosses, &c., made rather over 5s per 8lbs, which, however, was the general top figure. The market was moderately supplied with sheep, the general condition of which was inferior. Prime Downs and half-breds moved off steadily, at very full prices, the extreme value of the former being 5s 8d per 8lbs, otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state on former terms. Calves were in rather limited supply, and moved off slowly at Thursday's decline. Pigs were also slow of sale. The great Christmas market will be held on Monday.

Grain, &c.—The reported close last week of navigation by ice, in the ports of the Baltic, and Sea of Azoff, imparted confidence to holders, and prevented any very material decline in the past week in the value of grain and flour, which the continued influx of foreign corn into the United Kingdom was likely to have otherwise produced. The wants, moreover, manifesting themselves through the inferiority of the English crops, contributed also to strengthen importers. In the floating cargo trade great inactivity prevailed during the past week, and the sales of wheat cargoes were limited, at prices 1s to 2s under the quotations of the previous week. For maize there was no demand, potatoes being now forced into the market, and inferior kinds of wheat selling at low prices. Oats declined and barley was 1s cheaper on the week. Linseed was also lower when compared with the previous week's rates. Notwithstanding, however, the depressing influence exercised in trade generally by the excessive importation of foreign grain, and the tightness in the money market, the week was considered to have closed with rather an improving aspect, and the change of prices in Liverpool, on Friday, was regarded as some evidence of this, bearing in mind particularly the enormous supply at that port from America, over 94,000 quarters of wheat and 58,000 barrels of flour having been received there from the latter place from the 4th to the 6th instant. At Mark-lane on yesterday the expectation which had been entertained of prices improving was to some extent realised, and although the supplies of foreign wheat continued to be very large, the demand for all kinds was somewhat firmer, and in some instances rates were the turn higher but the business transacted was by no means extensive, and in the floating cargo trade the demand was also not very active, but prices were firmly held by importers. The supply of English wheat at market was very moderate, but the condition was somewhat better, and from the limited number of samples on offer, and the steadiness in most of the country markets, there was more firmness in the demand for both red and white qualities, which, in some instances, brought more money; say, 1s per quarter, and at that amount of improvement the bulk of the samples may be said to have found buyers. The quantity of barley for sale was also small, and nearly all kinds were in improved request, with prices generally well supported. Oats were also in moderate supply, and changed hands steadily at very full prices; and the flour trade was also steady, at last week's rates. The improvement in the latter market, together with the advance in Liverpool, on Friday, has caused more firmness; there amongst holders. At our Corn Exchange to-day the supply of home grain was small, and native wheat was rather dearer, but foreign was not active. Indian corn was firmly held, and both oats and barley were against the buyer. The reports from the English markets held to-day are likely to make sellers continue firm. The following are the quotations of this day's Dublin market, viz.:—White wheat, 30s to 32s; red, 26s to 30s 6d; barley, 16s to 21s; bere, 16s 6d to 17s 6d; rape, 26s to 30s; oats, 13s to 16s; oatmeal, 15s to 17s; bakers' flour, 19s 6d to 23s; Indian corn, Ibraila, 38s 6d to 39s; Galatz, 39s to 40s; and white, 43s to 45s 6d. As to foreign wheat, Berdianski brought to-day 33s, and Ghirka 31s to 31s 6d per barrel.

In Leeds, Hull, and Newcastle corn market, held to-day, prices for some articles were against the buyer, and at Liverpool, wheat was in strong demand, at an advance of 3d per cental, which is equivalent to about 8d per barrel. Flour was also looked after at an improvement of 6d to 1s per barrel; Indian corn was in more favour, and both oats and oatmeal were steady.

Linseed Cake—Liverpool prices are £12 to £12 5s per ton for English; £11 to £11 5s for American thin; and £9 5s to £9 10s for French. In Hull, the quotations of this day for cakes were from £10 15s to £11 per ton.

Guano—In Liverpool—Peruvian rates from £12 to £13 5s, Upper Peruvian, at £7 5s; Kooria Mooria, £4 to £5; and Ichaboe, in bags, at £5 15s per ton.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

Our corn market was very rarely supplied, especially with farmers' wheat, everything was in brisk demand at a small advance on the currencies of Friday last. An increased inquiry for Friday's corn, at an improvement of 1s per quarter.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	30 0	to 32 0	Oatmeal	15 0	to 17s
Red do.	26 0	to 30 6	Rapeseed	26 0	to 30s
Barley	16 0	to 21 0	Bakers' flour	19 6	to 23s
Bere	16 6	to 17 6	Indian corn	38 0	to 40s
Oats	13 0	to 16 0	per 480lbs		

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 11.—There is no new feature in the Colonial produce market to-day. Little inquiry for saltpetre. Tallow quiet, at 60s 3d spot and year; 61s January to March; 59s 6d April and June; 58s October to December.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 11.—Moderate attendance of millers. Wheat, in strong demand at an advance of 3d per cental. Flour in moderate demand, at an improvement of 6d to 1s per barrel. Oats and oatmeal slow. Indian corn in more favour, and fully as dear.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET DEC. 11, 1860.—Sugar unaltered. Rice—To effect sales, lower prices would have to be accepted. Linseed—Previous rates not obtainable.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 11.—Cotton market very firm. Sales fully 8,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

HULL CORN MARKET.—We have a short supply of English wheat, which sold at rather better prices. Foreign sold freely, and in some cases more money paid. Spring corn unaltered in value, with good retail sales. Linseed cakes, £10 15s to £11.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, DEC. 11.—Wheat firm, but holders ask more for foreign. In south country not much doing; prices firm. Malting barley dull. Oats steady at last prices. Beans and peas rather cheaper.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, DEC. 11.—Wheat firm, at Friday's rates, with a moderate business. Barley steady, and no change. Beans and oats no alteration.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT DEC. 11.—We have dull markets as regards yarns, but dull and unsatisfactory as regards cloth, especially the eastern qualities. Goods are heavy of sale, and stock is accumulating on hands.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC 11.—Market firmer in tone, but so far not very much doing. Sales probably about 8,000 or more. Imports 12,164; previously 14,539.

BELFAST PORK MARKET, DEC. 10.—The pigs in today's market numbered 1,697, and prices ranged from 55s to 60s.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 11.—White wheat, 28s 0d to 33s 6d; red ditto, 25s to 30s; barley 16s to 20s 0d; oats, 11s 6d to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 11.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 108s; thirds 97s; fourths, 86s; fifths, 80s; sixths, 68s 800 in market.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

With the utmost aversion to the resumption of a melancholy strain, the stubbornness of facts urges a continuance of complaints both as to the unpropitious character of the season and of future prospects. The light, well-drained lands have again by far the best chance of remunerative returns. Almost incessant rains have nearly water-lodged the cold clays and low-situated localities, and much of the wheat crop must depend upon the sowings of spring. The new wheat has come worse to hand as the consequence of the bad weather, and the trade, to be properly described, must be left in twain, or viewed as exhibiting a double current moving in opposite directions. The price of old wheat and fine dry new has rather come to a dead lock, or been forced off at low rates to meet the expenses of kiln-drying. Without this process much is only serviceable for cattle food. Indeed, so low is the estimation of the value of new samples that town millers have found the best only fit for mixing with good foreign, in the small proportion of one-sixteenth. This will explain the high rates of town-made flour, and the general neglect into which all new English wheat has fallen. If only one-sixteenth is useable, by first-rate millers, the bulk (while good foreign is within reach) must be neglected till it is dried, either artificially or naturally. So convinced of this have farmers lately become, that many markets have had but small supplies, and the reduction of the quantity on offer has alone kept prices where they are, in the midst of an abundance of foreign. The Continental markets, though generally dull and affected by the late English advices, show but little decline, the Italian States noting a slightly upward movement. Breadstuffs at New York have rather improved. The arrivals off the coast since the 30th ult. were 15 cargoes; 7 of which were wheat and 4 maize. The business transacted was as follows: 7 cargoes wheat, viz., 1 of Berdianski at 56s, 4 Marianopoli at 55s 6d to 57s 4½d, 1 Odessa Ghirka at 54s 4d, and 1 Galatz at 45s; 3 of maize at 37s to 38s 6d, 1 of barley at 29s; 3,000 qrs Odessa, just shipped, at 28s 6d, and one of Eupatoria rye at 33s. The sales of wheat noted last week were 68,737 qrs at 54s 10d, against 129,620 qrs in 1859. The London averages were 55s on 2,695 qrs. The arrivals into the principal ports of Great Britain, for the week ending 28th November, in wheat and flour, were equal to 242,422 qrs wheat, of which 15,874 qrs were Colonial.

LONDON MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 10.—With large arrivals of wheat, flour, and beans, the other supplies last week were moderate. There were no exports. Of English wheat there were 4,230 qrs; of foreign 63,947 qrs, two-third being from New York. The morning's show from the near counties was very small, and mostly damp; the few dry lots that appeared went off at fully former rates, but the rest were neglected. There was a large attendance from the country, who freely took fine American at full prices; and the best old foreign was rather against buyers. The country flour amounted to 14,573 sacks, the foreign to 5,803 sacks 45,661 barrels. There was a better feeling in country flour than on Friday, but sales were only practicable at the then reduction of 1s per sack. American found a ready sale at rather over previous rates. Town prices remained firm, with 57s as the top. Of British barley there were 6,293 qrs, of foreign 8,209 qrs. For the better qualities, both English and foreign, former quotations were occasionally exceeded, but not for stained English or foreign grinding sorts. In malt business was slow, at unaltered rates. The entire supply of oats was 15,849 qrs, viz, 4,079 qrs English, 212 qrs Scotch, 200 qrs Irish, and 11,355 qrs foreign. This falling-off in the supply raised the value of fine new corn 6d per qr, and other sorts were rather against buyers. Of native beans there were 691 qrs, of foreign 4,496 qrs. The good supply made a slow trade, more especially in new soft English sorts. Of English peas there were 673 qrs; of foreign, 2,651 qrs. Without any change of value, both boilers and hog-feed descriptions were dull. The supply of linseed was 9,813 qrs with 1,685 qrs exports. There was less buoyancy in the trade; but prices were unchanged both of seed and cake. In the seed market very little was doing. Scarcely any inquiry obtained for cloverseed; red or white trefoil, too, was slow, as well as canary and all other descriptions of seed.

CURRENT PRICES OF BRITISH GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MARK-LANE.—Wheat, Essex and Kent white, 45s to 60s per qr.; fine, 63s to 7—s; red, 43s to 55s, fine, 62s to 70s; Norfolk, Linc., and Yorks., red, 40s to 55s; fine 61s to 66s. Barley, malting, 33s to 40s per qr., chevalier new, 34s to 46s do.; grinding, 30s to 32s do.; distilling, 32s to 36s do. Malt, Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, 54s to 61s per qr.; fine, 67s to 78s do.; Kingston, Ware, and town made, 55s to 63s do.; fine, 66s to 78s do; brown, 55s to 57s do.; fine, — to —. Rye, 32s to 37s per qr.; seed, 00s to 00s do. Oats, English, feed, 21s to 25s per qr.; potato, 27s to 32s do.; Scotch, feed, 24s to 27s do.; potato, 28s to 32s do; Irish, feed, white, 20s to 24s do.; fine, 25s to 29s do; ditto black, 20s to 24s do.; fine, — to 25s do. Beans, Mazagan, 32s to 44s per qr.; ticks, 32s to 41s do; Harrow, 34s to 47s do.; pigeon, 44s to 48s do. Peas, new, white, boilers, 40s to 47s per qr.; maple, 44s to 46s do.; grey, 37s to 41s do. Flour, per sack of 280 lbs., town households, 50s to 57s per qr.; country, 39s to 40s do.; households, 40s to 47s do; Norfolk and Suffolk, ex ship, 38s to 39s.

Foreign Grain—Wheat, Dantzic, mixed 64s to — per qr; high do — to 66s do; extra, — to 71s do; Konigsberg, 54s to 63s do; high do, — to — do; extra, — to 69s do; Rostock, 62s to — do; fine, 68s to — do; extra, — to 70s; American, red, 60s to 64s do; white, 60s to 65s, Pomera., Meckbg., Uckermrk, red, 60s to 63s do; Silesian, red, 60s to 63s do; white, 62s to 67s do; Danish and Holstein, 60s to 63s; Russian, hard, 56s to 60s do; French, 58s to 63s do; St. Petersburg and Riga, 56s to 63s do; Rhine and Belgium, 60s to 63s do. Barley, grinding, 28s to 30s per qr; distilling, 31s to 34s do. Oats, Dutch, brew, and Polands, 24s to 30s per qr; feed, 22s to 26s do; Danish and Swedish, feed, 24s to 27s do; Stralsund, 24s to 27s do; Russian, 24s to 27s do. Beans, Friesland and Holstein, 36s to 45s per qr; Konigsberg, 39s to 47s do; Egyptian, 37s to 38s do. Peas, feeding, 40s to 45s per qr; fine boilers, 42s to 46s do. Indian corn, white, 37s to 40s per qr; yellow, 38s to 40s do. Flour, per sack, — to — per qr; French, 40s to 45s do; Spanish, per sack, 46s to 48s do; American per barrel, sour, 25s to 27s do; sweet, 29s to 30s do.—*Mark-Lane Express.*

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 10.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 6,163 head. In the corresponding week in 1859 we received 4,312; in 1858, 4,312; in 1857, 1,773; in 1856, 1,622; in 1855, 4,752; and in 1854, 3,999 head.

YEARLY COMPARISON OF WEEKLY IMPORTS.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
1860	511	5030	—	551	71
1859	685	3307	—	319	—
1858	310	3781	—	229	3
1857	259	1361	—	156	—
1856	499	919	—	204	—
1855	859	3555	—	238	—
1854	1139	2393	—	269	7

There was only a moderate show of foreign stock here to-day, and the demand for it was inactive, at last week's prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning were by no means extensive, but we observed an improvement in their general condition. All prime breeds moved off freely at fully last Monday's currency; but inferior beasts were a slow inquiry, on former terms. A few very superior Scots, crosses, &c., made rather over 5s per 8lbs, which, however, was the general top figure. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 2,400 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; from Scotland, 70 scots and crosses, and from Ireland, 400 oxen, &c. We were but moderately supplied with sheep, the general condition of which was inferior. Prime Downs and half-breds moved off steadily, at very full prices. The extreme value of the former being 5s 8d per 8lbs. Otherwise the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off slowly at Thursday's decline in value of 2d to 4d per 8lbs. There was a slow sale for pigs, at late currencies. The great Christmas market will be held here on Monday next.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 0d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime large oxen, 4s 2d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 4d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 3s 8d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 6d to 4s 8d; large hogs, 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; suckling calves, 19s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs, 22s to 29s each.

ENGLISH WOOL MARKETS.

LONDON WOOL MARKET, DEC. 10.—There has been a fair but by no means active demand for all kinds of home-grown wool since our last report, and prices generally have been well supported. The supplies on offer are only moderate; but the transactions for shipment to the Continent have continued on a limited scale. In the manufacturing districts the stocks of wool are comparatively trifling.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET—(Thursday last).—There is little or no change to report to-day, either in the amount doing or in price. Not much wool has been sold during the past week. Spinners buy sparingly, having few orders, and not knowing what classes of wool they are likely to require. There is no real giving way in price, nor (as we have repeatedly said) is there likely to be while wool is so scarce. Noils and shorts are taken off as produced, the make being considerably reduced.—*Bradford Observer.*

IRISH PROVISIONS IN LONDON.

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 10.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,114 firkins butter and 2,513 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 11,827 casks butter and 81 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the transactions during the past week were few and unimportant, the mild wet weather being much against business. Holders do not press sales. Foreign met a low sale, but at the close of the week best Dutch was 3s to 4s per cwt dearer. The bacon market ruled very quiet. The dealers continue to purchase only as they are in want for immediate consumption, and prices are again 1s per cwt lower, say 58s to 64s, landed, according to quality, weight, &c. Another Report—There was no beneficial change in business last week. The demand for Irish butter was of a retail character, previous rates were barely supported, but there was no pressure to sell. Foreign was in steady request. Dutch was 2s to 4s per cwt dearer, as the supply was not plentiful. No noticeable alteration in other kinds. Bacon was dull very sparingly dealt in, and prices a shade lower. In hams and lard no new feature.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 11.—ARRIVED—Flying Fish, New York, wheat; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Duke of Cornwall, London, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; 9 colliers.
SAILED—Laura, Whitehaven, vitriol; Mary Ellen, Troon, porter; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Calypso, Bristol, goods; Elizabeth, Newport, oats; Ellen and Nancy, Newry, goods; Torch, Liverpool, goods; Hibernia, Holyhead, goods; Isaiah, Maryport, porter; Champion, Douglas, timber; Auguste, Madeira.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR—DEC. 12.
Morning 10h. 30m. | Evening, 11h. 5m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 p m Dec 13.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 16
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 p m Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	8 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [Ll]	6 p m Dec 24
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Rob Roy," "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," Mr. Frederick Macabe, to conclude with "Michael Erle."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS — Open daily
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 8th, amounted to 68,942, making a daily average of 11,490 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 3d
(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,)
First three lines 1s 0d
Every additional line 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on these conditions.
IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE, DR. PALMER, 22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by the Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

YOUTHS' CLOTHING, in Extensive Variety and New Styles. READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. RICHARD ALLEN.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS. We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can be only had at our Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET, Solicit inspection of their Stock of MANTLES, Of the Newest Styles in Cloth, Velvet and Sealskin, They have also received from Paris a superb Stock of FILLED CASHMERE SHAWLS, New designs. They daily receive accessions to their already unrivalled Stock of WINTER DRESS FABRICS, French and British Droguets, Epingline, and Biarritz Cloth, Velours and Lindsays, &c., New Evening Bareges and Tarlatanes, Opera Mantles, Quilled Sleeves, Muffs, Neck Ties, All of the Newest Styles, and many of them that cannot be seen elsewhere, being contracted for exclusively for their Houses.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Respectfully announce that their WINTER STOCK is now complete, comprising the Newest Designs in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, from the best Manufacturers, and in variety and extent exceeding any former years. 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. MRS. MATTHEWS Respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of the latest Novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH DROGUETS, and a variety of other New Textures for Morning and Evening Dresses. Mrs. M. would also call particular attention to her present Stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks, Paramattas, Cashmeres, and Crapes, with every requisite for family or complimentary mourning, all of which have been carefully selected, and can with confidence be recommended.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

THE election for Southwark seems to have rivalled the most tumultuous of Irish elections in the olden time. From first to last the hustings were the scene of uproarious confusion, and this, probably, accounts for the brevity of the speeches as reported. Mr. Scovell, in many respects, would be a fit and proper person to represent Southwark. He gives employment to a vast number of men, and has great experience in all that concerns commerce and shipping. He bid high for the suffrages of the immaculate borough. He suddenly became a proselyte to the theories of Mr. Bright, which Mr. Bright appears to have abandoned. He was in favour of vote by ballot, of triennial Parliaments, and of household suffrage. As to foreign policy, he quite agreed with Lord John Russell, though Lord John Russell does not agree with himself, advocating the rights of nationalities in Italy, and the rights of kings in Schleswig Holstein. He was quite prepared, too, to "carry the 'war in China to its legitimate termination,'" whatever that means, and, of course, to vote ten or twelve millions more for military preparations as a lover of peace.

Mr. Layard had at least the virtue of reticence. He neither lauded the ballot nor professed agreement with Lord John Russell. "Local interests," he interpreted to mean "the influence of money and of 'petty motives." In this Mr. Layard has glanced at the truth. In the Imperial Parliament representatives are gradually becoming the representatives, not of the empire, but of the county or the town. Mr. Milner Gibson does not consider what tariff would benefit England, but expresses a confident hope that "the French Tariff will be a great advantage to 'Ashton-under-Lyne,'" and Mr. Bright is entirely in the interest of the ironmasters of Birmingham. Had Mr. Scovell been elected, the interests of Southwark would have been cared for, but "as a local 'representative'" he was no fair arbiter of Imperial interests.

Mr. Layard entered Parliament as a Conservative, and follower of Mr. Disraeli. He enters Parliament now "unfettered by any pledge." The immense majority he obtained yesterday, 1,218, is a telling proof of the growth of Conservative opinions in the most democratic of boroughs. The majority by which the present Ministry obtained office has long since disappeared, and the result of recent elections, and of that of Southwark in particular, shows that the days of a Ministry in coalition, but not in cohesion, are rapidly drawing to a close.

THE Hungarians have latterly displayed their yearning for nationality by breaking down the Austrian eagles placed over the doors of Government buildings in that country. The Austrian Cabinet has devised a method for putting an end to this class of disturbances, by removing the eagles themselves. This certainly must be effectual; but scarcely less effectual are the means about to be adopted to reconcile the seven nationalities of which the Austrian Empire is constituted with the Government. When Count Schmerling accepted the office of Chief Minister of State, it was inferred that progressive reforms must have been intended. We have now the programme of his policy, which amounts to little short of revolution. The first clause cuts at the source of all the evils which have befallen the House of Hapsburg. In an unhappy hour the Emperor abolished the Josephine Code, and delivered Austria, bound hand and foot, to the Papacy. As the Papacy cannot protect itself, Austria will no longer lean upon a broken reed, and now the Concordat with Rome is to be abolished. This is the heaviest blow which has yet befallen the Ultramontanes. Naples had long ago been exhausted, Rome was regarded merely as the nucleus of policy, but Austria, with her forty millions of people, her splendid church preferments, her bigoted Court, and her position between Prussia and Russia, was the most profitable seat of Ultramontanism. Next, the religious professions are to be placed upon a footing of perfect equality, and a Romish archbishop will no longer prescribe the course of study for Protestant children. The provisional statutes, so lately promulgated and so unfavourably received, are to be abolished, and a constitution common to all the Germanic and Sclavonic races is to be immediately prepared.

This amounts to a re-construction of the Austrian monarchy. Little more is left for her people, of whatever race, to demand. The sympathies of every constitutional kingdom will be with Austria if these promises are sincere. It is of vast importance to the interests of Europe that Austria should be strong and united. Hitherto she has been isolated, for the reactionary policy of a Jesuit Court alienated all who would defend her. She has at last discovered the true way of meeting professed champions of liberty, by granting far more freedom to her subjects than they dare venture to concede to theirs.

ON Wednesday last we published a strictly accurate report of certain proceedings which took place in Capel-street Police Office on the day preceding. The case was one of assault, brought by Mr. George L. O'Sullivan against Mr. Wm. Dunbar, proprietor of a school for military education. The statement made on the part of the plaintiff, and which remained uncontradicted, was that Mr. Dunbar struck Mr. O'Sullivan, his pupil, three or four blows upon the face, kicked him, and compelled him to stand for three hours in the centre of the room. The matter was eventually settled, at the suggestion of the magistrate, by Mr. Dunbar making an apology in court, and paying £4 costs.

The case was one of public interest, and deeply concerned the character of our educational establishments. We had thought that the cane, the kicks, or the infliction of blows had vanished from our seminaries. We felt it to be our duty, as independent journalists, to publish the evidence in the case. Mr. O'Sullivan is a young gentleman, highly connected, and between fifteen and sixteen years of age. He had been placed at Mr. Dunbar's to study for the army, and in a year and a half, or two years, would most probably be invested with the command of a number of men. To inflict blows and kicks upon a gentleman intended for the army, and intimately connected with one of the oldest families in Ireland, does not appear to be the best method of preparing a candidate for the Queen's commission or the society of gentlemen. The military schools of Dublin have deservedly obtained very high reputation, not only for the degree of education which they impart, but also for the gentlemanlike demeanour of the cadets proceeding from them. For the credit of our educational establishments, it was necessary that the only case of the kind which for years has been the subject of police investigation should be published.

Indeed, we felt that the proceedings afforded a legitimate subject for comment, but we forbore to remark upon them, as the magistrate had interfered. If Mr. Dunbar had offered any defence, we would have published that also. But we used our discretion independently, as we ever shall, in giving to the public what occurred in court, leaving them to form their judgment upon the case.

Here the matter might have rested, as far as we are concerned, were it not for Mr. Dunbar himself. Two days after the evidence was published, two or three young gentlemen requested us to publish an address to Mr. Dunbar, purporting to proceed from the pupils of his school. We intimated to them that we had no objection to publish their laudatory remarks upon their master, but that we declined to print a document containing personalities and libellous imputations upon others. Upon our refusing to print the document in the shape it then presented, Mr. Dunbar, accompanied by a witness, came to our office, and in a tone and manner most offensive, demanded we should publish this address to himself, and actually imagined he could coerce us into compliance by threatening us with an action for libel, because we published the proceedings in the Police Courts!

The proceedings in our Police and other courts are public property, and the Press publishes them for the public good. That journal does not perform its duty which, through favour, or by request, suppresses cases which may be painful to an individual, but of importance to the public. The true way to avoid the publication of unpleasant evidence is never to give ground for it. Most fatuitous and presumptuous is any man who fancies that an independent journal could be intimidated by futile threats of actions at law. The journal which could be induced, either by fear or favour, to suppress transactions which are of interest to the public in so important a matter as the method of education would be visited with merited contempt. As far as this journal is concerned, we shall continue to pursue an independent course, and to publish all matters which tend to the correction of an abuse, undeterred by threats of action. Mr. Dunbar has to thank his vapourings for this additional notice of a transaction which he should desire to be forgotten as soon as possible.

The *Times* on the additional Dispatches from China:—

Another scanty instalment of the coming mail from China has at last arrived, but, unfortunately, it adds nothing of certainty to our knowledge of the fate of the missing Englishmen who fell into the hands of the Chinese. It does not strengthen the hopes which we yesterday expressed of their safety; but we know too well the fallacious character of telegrams to rest a conclusion upon any hurried and uncertain summary while the details are so nearly within our reach. Vexatious as the unusual lapse of time has been, it is still better to wait, even although there is but too much reason to believe that our patience will not be rewarded by any very certain intelligence when the letters and papers do come to hand. There are, however, many questions involved in this mystery now so anxiously discussed in every circle. We shall know in what condition Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch came back to camp, and what their treatment has been; we shall know what the information of these happily rescued men is as to the ill-treatment to which two of their companions succumbed, and whether the twenty Englishmen who were captured, and of whom eighteen are now accounted for, were ever together after their capture. We shall learn also how long the returned prisoners had been in camp before the last advices left; and, if they had but just returned, we may feel strengthened in our hope that the others were on the road. It is a sensitive and thrilling topic on which to touch while there are hearts here in England agonised by the uncertainty, and while there is a possibility, and, as we believe, even probability, that the two missing men may be by this time comfortably telling the tale of their captivity under the roof of some well-warmed joss-house within the English lines. But instructions are now going out from a Cabinet which contains members who notoriously entertain strange notions as to the rights of belligerents even to poison wells. It may be absolutely necessary to speak out. With the dark traditions of the prisons of Canton still in our memory, it is, we fear, necessary to say what in other cases we might expect might be felt without our saying it—that alive or dead those missing men must be produced. Eternal infamy would cling to the Ambassadors, the Generals, and the armies who should come back from Pekin, without being able to prove to the world, by the palpable evidence of sense, that they have not left these men behind in the cruel clutches of the Chinese. If the sack of the Emperor's Palace has produced the restoration of Mr. Parkes and Mr. Loch and M. L'Escharyac and our thirteen soldiers—if the Chinese will answer only to such persuasives, let us administer them day by day, and hour by hour, as long as necessary, and, if there be no milder means of coercion, even destroy Pekin, palace by palace and temple by temple, and even house by house, until we obtain the release of our countrymen, or absolute proof that they are beyond human aid. This is not a matter on which the sound-hearted English people will endure any maudlin sentiment, and we hope that no such unmanly tone will steal into either the dispatches of the Government or the action of Lord Elgin.

The Emperor and the Tartar Army are fled—fled across the Great Wall and up to that Zeiho which is as well known to us by the description of Staunton. We need not give much thought to this. It was a movement long threatened and long foreseen, and to which there is a ready counter-check. It is one of those childish devices which the worshippers of official forms in China are so fond of inventing, and which some worshippers of empty official forms in England accept quite in a Chinaman's point of view. The members of the different boards now in full flight along that broad road upon which Lord Macartney rolled in his English chariot doubtless chuckle at the idea that they have now effectually baffled the barbarians, leaving them without an army to resist them or a government to treat with them. The Municipality of Pekin now takes the wondrous tale of Chinese diplomacy, and propose to themselves to repeat the precedent which has been so fatal to our relations with the Chinese when Elliot, with General Gough upon the walls of Canton, accepted a ransom from the city, sold his conquest, and retreated to his ships. That Sir Hope Grant should require a contribution from the city at his mercy, and that the "indemnity, ready when demanded," should be demanded and secured, is in accordance with all the usages of war; but that the Municipality of Pekin should hope to be allowed, by a money payment, to settle the Imperial question which divide the Courts of England and France and Pekin, shows a very imperfect appreciation of the object of this invasion and of the intelligence of the Plenipotentiaries. The Allied Armies are to winter in the North, and Lord Elgin is not so ready to avail himself of obvious expedients as we take him to be if he does not very soon find means to induce the Court and Government to hurry back from Tartary.

After the decision which has been taken to winter in Pekin we shall, however, we hope, no longer pretend, or disguise from ourselves that we are committed to a regular war. We have now chased away the Chinese Emperor, sacked his summer palace, and taken possession of the fortifications of his capital. Step by step we have been drawn to do this by the obstinacy and perfidy of the Mandarins, who trusted to our forbearance when we should never do it. With a little bolder policy and a little less begging for peace, we might, perhaps, have done this needful journey to Pekin without having to pass a winter there. We must take things, however, now as they are. We have 12,000 men, Europeans and Asiatics, holding a city of 2,000,000 of inhabitants and a hundred and twenty miles of flat country down to the sea. We have also a fleet anchored in a very shallow Gulf, apt to be vexed by storms. Here are, doubtless, materials for a monster concert of lamentations, but, if England cannot do this, what do we pay our £30,000,000 for? If we have any difficulty in maintaining 12,000 men for a year in a country where resistance is abandoned, how can we call ourselves a great military and naval Power? Of course, we must reinforce them. We must send them more Armstrongs and more ammunition, and we must also send them more men. But we do not see what else we can send them, unless we can order away quickly from India. The authorities have scarcely been so mad as not to provide warm clothing for the Sikhs, for it would now be too late to send it from England. But, even if they should have been so thoughtless, the Sikhs will scarcely die of cold. Where 2,000,000 human creatures live and endure a climate which is that of Naples or Washington in the summer, and which, according to Mr. Williams, the American Missionary, and the Secretary of the Embassy to Mr. Reid, is that of Stockholm or Boston in the winter, there must be means of getting warm clothing for 12,000 men. The Chinaman's expedient is to take two of his thin summer coats and sew their edges together—making one the lining of the other—and then to stuff between the two coats as much raw cotton as will leave room to get into the padded garment. You may get tens of thousands of these coats anywhere in China—Shanghai will supply 12,000 in a week—and properly applied, they will keep even a Sikh warm in an ice-house. There can be no difficulty in any of these matters. The army is among a population, and a most necessitous population, accustomed to these great changes of temperature, but very sensitive to them, and therefore accustomed to provide against them. As to provisions, the same considerations occur. For fresh beef and for sheep they must trust to the "almighty dollar," which is nowhere so omnipotent as in China; but Pekin is a city which lives as an army lives—by supplies from a distance. The populace is fed from public granaries contributed to it by all the provinces of the Empire. As Rome was fed from Numidia, so Pekin is fed from the subject provinces of the South. We are sure that our army will buy when there are sellers; but while these public granaries exist we have no fear that, if there should not happen to be no sellers, Sir Hope Grant will allow his men to guard these granaries and starve.

But it will be very cold? Very cold. The Russians have not been communicative as to the winter climate of Pekin, and we gather what we do know of it chiefly from Le Pere Hyacinthe, who resided there some time, and wrote an account of the city. The Generals, it seems, must lay their account to have to contend against a winter with a thermometer ranging between 10 deg. and 25 deg. of Fahrenheit, and the best testimony seems to be that the waters are frozen from December

March. This does not sound very terrible, especially when we remember that there are temples enough all about to house twenty such armies as are now occupying the country between Taku and Pekin, that there can be no reason why a single man should be one night from under cover, and that the Chinese have been so good as to fortify very comfortable posts all along the road.

If our people can hold their own against the levies of Sulansin—and we have not much fear that all the hordes of Tartary can do any more than harass our communications a little—then we see nothing either to tremble at or to pity in the position of our army in China. They must depend upon themselves during the winter months, for the sea is more dangerous than John Chinaman, and the ships cannot lie in that Gulf all the winter. They must land their stores and seek a winter harbour. Before the thaws of spring we hope Lord Elgin will have done his work effectually; for with the thaws and the hot sunshine of April will come floods and saturated marshes, and storms of proverbial fierceness, and fevers, and agues, and ophthalmia. In the present view of circumstances, however, there is nothing to regret, except only our credulity in falling into the snare set for us by the Chinese, and nothing immediately to desire, except only that Lord Elgin should signally punish the murderers of Captain Anderson and Mr. De Norman, and should recover for us in safety Mr. Bowlby and Captain Brabazon.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday.

Balfe's new opera, the "Bravo's Bride," has achieved a great success. The story on which the plot is arranged has already appeared in various forms. The Duke of Ferara presents himself with the permission of the Duke of Milan, her father, as suitor to Biancas' hand, but anxious to secure the young lady's affections by his personal merits adopts a soldier's character under the name of Odoardo, and wins distinction in the Duke's armies, and a place in the affections of Bianca. Taking the command of an expedition against a brigand Fortespada, he traces the robber to his lair, and induces him to divulge a plot against the life of the duke, his daughter, and principal ministers. Odoardo now acts the brigand's part until betraying his conspirators, he saves the lives of his Bianca and her father. The Princess's hand is won, and Odoardo resumes his original part. Mr. Harrison acts the three characters well. Some of the songs drew down raptures of *encores*, and promise to try the voices of many of the drawing-room warblers in the ensuing Christmas times. Balfe has added another to his former victories, and has proved that Irish genius has many conquests yet in store.

The inns of Court Corps are about to present their Irish Colonel Brewster—who if not a lawyer, is the son of one—with a handsome testimonial to evince their gratitude for the proficiency to which he has worked them up. At the official inspection of this Battalion, Colonel M'Murdo gave them the highest praise, and hoped when next year, he should be called on to discharge the same pleasant duty, he should find them equally well up in drill, better he could not expect them to be. The Colonel is a general favourite. As one of the Oxford University Boat Crew, he is remembered amongst many of the rising barristers, whilst others welcome him for the celebrity he won at the Cape, where he was invalided. I need hardly add that the Irish element, perhaps in the faint hope that his glories may reflect back thereon, never wearies of his praises.

The Government declines to accept the services of the ancient Forresters as volunteers because they belong to a secret society. One would imagine that the Duke of Newcastle had a finger in this move, to shield himself in the course which he adopted in Canada, but that Government avoids a precedent in making use of the followers of Robin Hood, shows plainly their anxiety to distrust Englishmen. The announcement of the Ministerial resolution comes well, at a time when the Duke of Newcastle is being inducted as Provincial Grand Master of a kindred society—the Freemasons.

The name of Lord Robert Montague has been spoken of for the last two or three days as the new Conservative Whip. I can hardly imagine that the choice has fallen on the noble Lord, for, however, efficient he may be in other respects his youth does not qualify him with either the requisite tact or knowledge to manage so important a post. However, the skill which all accord to Colonel Taylor in the discharge of the duties leaves the second officials part a sinecure. It was most amusing to watch Messrs. Brand and Huggeson last session on the important nights bewildered with the game that the member for the County Dublin was playing them, and by the summons of Sir William Hayter to their aid, stamping the mark of incompetence on their own movements. Should Colonel Taylor not grow wearied of his skill it will be of little consequence, whom he may summon to his aid.

The late contest at Oxford for the Sanskrit professorship took literary politicians in London by storm, and wherever you went you found yourself in the middle of a congress discussing the merits of two candidates to a thousand a year. The contest, as far as I was interested in it, resolved itself into this, that one party abused a candidate for being orthodox and an Englishman, while the *Times* and its partisans looked to Max Müller as a "deus ex machina" to save us from bad scholarship. The Tories are abused for supporting the successful man, Mr. Williams, so for curiosity I watched the lists and found amongst Max Müller's best supporters the names of Major Beresford, Lord Henry Lennox, Mr. Egerton, the member for Lancashire; Mr. Henley, and Mr. Mowbray. This is but one of the many instances in which the Conservatives are abused here on false principles. I shall just hint at another, and dismiss the fallacious topic. It is said that the Tories pursue an undying enmity to Lord Macauley. Two of the most active in getting up a university memorial in honor of him are Lord Stanley and Mr. Walpole.

The telegram from China was read in the different theatres on Saturday night, and worked the audiences into enthusiasm at the plays produced. It is said that the foremost of the China leaders is an English marine.

Not to hoist my own petard, I may just hint that the changes which I mentioned some time since as likely to take place in the Admirality, by Sir Baldwin Walker returning to active duty, and Lord Paget being placed over the iron ship-building department, received more information last week. Sir B. Walker relieves Sir H. Keppel from his unpleasant station at the Cape, where it was impossible for him and Sir G. Grey to keep on amicable terms in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have already acquired a scandalous notoriety. The scandal, it is said, terminated in a thrashing administered by the naval officer to our colonial governor—at least that scene of it—for the Divorce Court will be resorted to before the curtain is finally lowered.

The frightful catastrophe in the Welsh Coal mine, is happily too far removed from you to elicit the sympathy, which it commands here. Various plans are suggested for protecting the lights from the coal gas or coal damp, but the attention of chemists does not seem to have turned itself to devising a problem, whereby this dangerous tyrant could be subdued, and made a useful slave of. Can not some plan be laid down, whereby the gas could be conveyed in pipes to the pits mouth, and there utilised. Mr. Spurgeon made the accident the prominent topic yesterday, and spoke of the spot as the scene of his most cherished labours.

Henry Lord Brougham's long promised "Treatise on the British Constitution," is to appear this day. The "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," by Eothen Kinglake, is at last announced to be in the press, or at least the first volume of it, which contains a narrative of the transactions that brought on war between Russia and the Western Powers. George Augustus Sala will commence, in the January number of *Temple Bar*, a new story entitled "The Seven Sons of Mammon." Kingsley's inaugural lecture on modern history, treats of the limits of exact science, as applied to history, and appears in a pamphlet form. Holme Lee wrote the tale "For Better for Worse," in this month's *Temple Bar*, and Hollingshead gave us that quaint insight into dramatic life, entitled "Behind the Curtain," in *Cornhill*.

Fashionable Intelligence.
(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 10.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, left Windsor for London this morning, and went to the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.

Sir Charles Wood remains on a visit.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Oxford University, attended by Major-General the Hon. R Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

Laura Countess of Antrim and Lady Helen M'Donnell have arrived in town from visiting the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Pierrepont, at Evenley Hall, Northamptonshire.

Viscount and Viscountess Lismore and family have returned to town from the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, after a stay of seven weeks.

The Dean of Derry and Mrs. Tighe have arrived at the Grove, Waterford, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Clarendon.

The Hon. Mrs. Gough, Loughcooter Castle, has left Knockeeven, the seat of Major-General Gough, for Newtown Anner, on a visit to Mr. and Mrs Osborne, where Lord Monck is also staying.

Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., accompanied by Lady Harriet Kavanagh, has left Borris House, for Corfu, in his handsome yacht. Mrs. Kavanagh and children will also proceed to Corfu, *via* France, to join Mr. Kavanagh for the winter.

Miss Pack has arrived at Fenagh Lodge, from London, on a visit to her brother, D W. Pack Beresford, Esq.

Captain Hon. Alfred Bury, D.L., Charleville Forest, the new High Sheriff of the King's County, has been pleased to appoint Robert Whelan, Esq., Solicitor, Tullamore, to be Sub-sheriff for the ensuing year.

"The Martyrs," Paul Delaroche's Last Work, now exhibiting at A. Lesage's gallery, 40, Lower Sackville-street. Amongst the numerous visitors to see this rare work of art were his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Talbot de Malahide and family, the Provost, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Judge Berwick and family, Captain Shuldham, A.D.C., Major Baggot, Captain Everard, Lady Upton Scott and family, F. Macdonogh, Esq., M.P., Serjeant Howley, Alexander Cappage, Esq., General Johnson, Robt. Tighe, Esq., Sir Allen Bellingham and family, Thomas Lefroy, Esq., Thomas Hatton, Esq. and family, Henry Roe, Esq., Surgeon Hamilton, T. T. Barton, Esq., the Viscountess Guillamore and friends, Lady Georgina Crocker, Colonel Browne, Alderman Campbell, Lady Louisa Tenison, George Roe, Esq., of Nutley, &c., &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—BENEFIT OF MR. KEAN.

The performances last night were for the benefit of Mr. Kean, and we certainly have never seen a worthier tribute paid to his genius than in the enthusiasm of the reception which he met with at the hands of the crowded and fashionable audience who were present. From pit to gallery the house was filled in every part, and many persons were obliged to leave, being unable to obtain admission. The first play was the "Corsican Brothers," in which Mr. Kean appeared as the twin brothers "Fabien" and "Louis." We have never seen a more perfect piece of acting, from first to last. The chief attraction, however, of this play is its scenic effects. Apart from this, there is no very great scope for the actor, save in one or two particulars, where the exercise of feeling is required. Mr. Kean's interpretation of "the Brothers" is strictly original, and leaves behind it an impression which cannot easily be effaced. Mrs. Kean's "Contessa Savillia" was a graceful and beautiful piece of acting. At the close of the play Mr. and Mrs. Kean, in acknowledgment of warm and continued applause, came before the curtain, when Mr. Kean addressed the audience in the following terms:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has been my custom for many years to say a few words at the close of my Dublin engagement, and were I not to do so on the present occasion I might, perhaps, appear wanting in respect and gratitude towards my kind friends and patrons.

"A twelvemonth has now elapsed since I last stood upon this stage, and thanked you for one of the most enthusiastic greetings and brilliant engagements that any actor was ever honoured with in the Irish metropolis. Here I stand again on the same spot, and renew my thanks for a continuance of that favour which is so dear and so welcome to the hearts of Mrs. Kean and myself.

"Unfortunately, for the last week I have been suffering from severe indisposition, which has almost prostrated me, having been attacked with a violent cold, accompanied by low fever. Unlike the painter, we cannot put aside the easel or throw down the brush, to be resumed at our own will and pleasure. We are announced to perform on a certain evening, at a certain hour, and, except in extreme cases, whether in sickness, sorrow, or depression, we must be here to fulfil our duty to the public.

"At one time, and more especially on the night of Mrs. Kean's benefit, I did not think it would have been in my power to have completed my engagement; but when I entered upon the stage, and heard the enthusiastic plaudits of a crowded audience, it acted like a charm upon me—I felt not only encouraged, but inspired.

"Applause to the actor is like food to the hungry: it gives to him a sustaining power, fanning into a flame the dormant fire that may be within him, and causing him for the passing moment to forget 'the troubles of the brain,' or the infirmities of the body.

"It is now over thirty years since I first appeared on the Dublin boards, and, after so long a period, it is almost time that I should begin to contemplate my retirement.

"It is not my intention to remain upon the stage many years longer, and as a first step towards the consummation of that object, I purpose, during next autumn, unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise in the meanwhile, paying a last visit to the United States—there to take leave of my American friends.

"In returning from Cork at the end of next week, passing through to Belfast, we are engaged for one night—namely, next Saturday week, 22nd, when "Henry VIII." and "The Wonder" will be performed, which, I fear, if I am able to carry out our intended visit to America, will be our last appearance here for two years. But, believe me, ladies and gentlemen, whether in the Old or the New World, the absent wanderers will never forget their warm-hearted friends in Ireland, whose kindness, past and present, is indelibly engraven on the 'table of their memory.'"

Mr. Kean then retired, followed by the most enthusiastic plaudits. The exquisite comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing" was the next piece—Mr. Kean sustaining the character of "Benedict," and Mrs. Kean that of "Beatrice." The rich humour which was thrown into both parts evoked the greatest merriment, and drew down repeated applause from all parts of the house. The only regret which was felt throughout was, that the close of every act brought the parting of Mr. and Mrs. Kean with their Dublin friends nearer and nearer; and when the curtain did fall, and the play had been played out, nothing could exceed the warmth of spontaneous applause which came from every quarter of the house. The event was a very interesting one, and cannot be soon forgotten. We are delighted to observe—as stated by Mr. Kean in his eloquent address—that, on the 22nd instant, the citizens of Dublin will be afforded one more opportunity of seeing these distinguished and respected artistes.

MR. GEORGE HODSON'S ENTERTAINMENT.

An Irish entertainment, conducted by Mr. George Hodson, formerly connected with the Strand Theatre, London, has been recently presented to the Dublin public in the Concert Room of the Rotundo. During the past week large numbers have visited his *salon*, and to all his "Irish Portfolio" has afforded much amusement. His delineation of Irish character is good, and without any attempt at ridicule he succeeds in keeping his audience amused at what may be termed the eccentricities of "Paddy." Mr. Hodson's entertainment is what may well be called a "monologue" as he sustains the interest of the audience without any assistance, except what he receives from a gentleman who accompanies him in his humorous songs on the pianoforte. The entertainment must be seen to be duly appreciated.

The Church.

The very interesting ceremony of the consecration of St. John's Chapel of Ease was performed by the Lord Bishop of Kilmore, on the 4th instant. The morning service was read by the Rev. Walter Dudgeon, incumbent of St. John's; the lessons by the Rev. John Johnson, curate of the parish; the communion service by the bishop, assisted by his chaplain, the Rev. A. M'Creight. His lordship preached a most eloquent and impressive sermon from Genesis, 28th chapter and 17th verse. There were present several of the neighbouring clergy, the different members of Miss Sanderson's family, and a number of the rural population for whose benefit the sacred edifice has been erected. After the ceremony, the company adjourned to Cloverhill, and partook of an excellent *dejeuner*.

Thanks.

From the Treasurer of the Sleeping Asylum, or Ragged Boys' House, to the following, for £1 each:—B. L. Guinness, Esq.; Alderman Atkinson, Messrs. Dummond and Sons, Wm. Harvey Pim, Esq.; A Friend.

The Board of Governors of the Masonic Female Orphan Schools, Burlington place, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £10 from the Council of the Knights of the Sun, per Sir Edward Borough, Bart., to constitute the secretary of the council a life governor of the school. Also, £10 from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Southdown, per George F. Echlin, Esq, to make the Provincial Grand Secretary a life governor of the institution.

University Intelligence.

College Historical Society.—The subject for debate on this evening (Wednesday):—"That Trades' Unions tend to Elevate the Working Classes." Speakers—Affirmative: Mr. Boxwell (sch.), Mr. R. Anderson. Negative: Mr. Houston, Mr. Nolan. The chair will be taken at eight o'clock (College time), by G. F. Shaw, F.T.C.D.

The Army.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 11th Dec. 1860.

Colonel Brownrigg, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General, having been granted leave of absence by the General Commanding, from the 11th instant to the 15th January, 1861, his horses will be left available for the public service during the above period.—(By command)

W. Bellairs, Major,
Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made on Monday at the Admiralty:—William M'K. A Cotton has been nominated to a naval cadetship; Maurice T. West, surgeon to the Fisgard; John Forbes (D), surgeon to the Jason; George B. Hill, surgeon to the Osborne.

LATEST NEWS.
BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

The Italian army is to be divided into two great corps, one to be called the army of the South, and the other that of the north; the former with its head-quarters at Naples, the other at Milan. The effective force of the army is fixed at 300,000 men.

IMPORTANT REFORMS IN AUSTRIA.

A dispatch from Vienna in the *Independance Belge* says that the programme of M. Schmerling, the new Minister of State, which has been accepted by the Emperor, includes the abolition of the Concordat, the equality of all religious professions, the repeal of the provisional statutes recently promulgated, and the granting of a Constitution common to all the Germanic and Sclavonic provinces.

This programme, observes the *Nord*, is a complete revolution; it is the reconstruction of the Austrian Empire upon a new basis. *Le Nord* speaks of the revision of the concordat; the *Independance* of its abolition.

HUNGARY.

Disturbances are of daily occurence in one or more of the cities and towns of Hungary. At one place the fury of the mob was directed against those Protestants who had consented to acknowledge the Imperial patent.

Advices from Vienna announce that numerous corps of troops are being sent to Hungary. The Austrian Government, in order to prevent new attacks on the Imperial eagles on official buildings in Hungary, has ordered that they shall be removed.

FRANCE.

There is a report in Paris that M. Druyn de l'Huys is about to replace M. Thouvenel at the Foreign Office.

THE FRENCH IN SYRIA.

It appears certain that the French troops will be kept in Syria beyond the term prescribed by the convention.

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Tuesday.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia steamship City of Baltimore arrived here at 7 a.m., with dates from New York to the 1st inst. She brings Irish mails, and about 20 passengers. On the 8th the Baltimore passed, in lat. 48.26, long. 29.48, the ship City of Lincoln, waterlogged and abandoned.

New York, 30th.—The cotton market was quiet to-day, while prices in the main were steady; the sales embraced about 500 bales. Some brokers called midland uplands 10¼ to 10½; flour was heavy, and lower for common brands, while extra grades were unchanged, but closed with some regularity. Wheat was heavy and dull, while the turn of the market was in favour of purchasers. Corn was about the same, with a steady demand from the local and eastern trade, and with some purchases for exports. Pork was heavy and lower; freights were steady, while engagements were moderate. The Stock market was generally tame, closing with a steady demand. The money market was without alteration from Wednesday. Exchange firmer for bank and bankers.

Orleans, Nov. 30.—Cotton very dull. Sales to-day 1,100 bales, at 9¼ to 9½. Freights, cotton to Liverpool, 5½.

COMPLETION OF MR. BUCHANANS MESSAGE.

Washington, Nov. 30.—A Cabinet Council was held this evening, and the concluding dashes placed in the Message. All the members were present.

THE SECESSION.

The *Herald*, says, our accounts from the South this morning presents the same unfavourable aspect of affairs, with no abatement of the feeling for secession. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphs that the fear of secession was not so strong yesterday at the Federal capital as it had been previously. Many of the Southern members of Congress have brought their families, which is considered as an indication that they intend to remain. Among the arrivals yesterday was Mr. Breckinridge, and his rooms last night were crowded with visitors, to hear his views relative to the present crisis. He talks hopefully, and counsels moderation, forbearance, and compromise.

MEXICO.

Correspondence confirms the robbery of the English Consulate. No doubt is entertained but that the country will, in a short time, be in the full possession of the Liberals.

HAVANA.

Advices to the 27th ult., received at New Orleans, represent the money market as still disturbed by the political intelligence from the United States. The sugar market was dull. Freights inactive.

MORTALITY AT JAMAICA.

Yellow fever has been making sad havoc among the shipping at Jamaica. Her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Icarus, which captured Walker's party, had one hundred cases out of the crew of 120.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

Leeds, Tuesday Night.—A public meeting was held to-night at the Town Hall, to inaugurate the Leeds Working Men's Parliamentary Reform Association, a society which was established a few months ago. The chair was occupied by Mr. Joseph Middleton, barrister, one of the aldermen of the borough; and amongst those present were, Mr. J. Bright, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and Mr. E. A. Leatham. There was a large audience, the majority consisting of working men; although the hall was not full, probably there were about 2,000 persons present. The speakers, including Mr. Bright, reiterated the staple topics of the subject, with less than ordinary variety.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The *Globe* says that her Majesty's mission to St. Petersburg has been raised to an embassy, and that Lord Napier is appointed Ambassador. Sir J. Crampton is transferred from St. Petersburg to Madrid, where he replaces Sir A. Buchannan, who has been removed to Hague.

GAZETTE NEWS

Lord Lyons, H.M. Minister to United States, and Sir Edmund, Head Governor-General of Canada, are appointed K C.B.

The diplomatic appointments announced in to-night's *Globe* are published in the *Gazette*

John Saville Lumley, Esq., is appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION—Yesterday.
CLOSE OF THE POLL, 5-15 P.M.

Layard, ...	4,585
Scovell, ...	3,367
Majority for Layard, ...	1,218

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Herald* mentions as a report that Earl Cowley is to be removed from Paris, and is to have the Governor-Generalship of India.

Lord Bloomfield, ambassador at Vienna, and Lord Loftus, ambassador at Berlin, have passed through Calais, on their way to England.

The Spanish Government has given orders that an iron plated screw frigate of 41 guns, and 1,200 horse-power, should be constructed.

Dublin Literary Union.—The usual weekly meeting of this society will be held in the school-room, 6½, Whitefriar-street, on this (Wednesday) evening, when a discussion will take place on the following subject:—"Ought capital punishment be abolished." The public are invited. Chair to be taken at a quarter-past eight o'clock precisely.

We are requested to state that the Corporation fire-escape has been entrusted to the "Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire," and will be ready for use every night in Foster-place, with a conductor trained in its management.

The Road Child Murder.—It is not improbable that another investigation of this mysterious case may take place before the Trowbridge magistrates at an earlier period than the application to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ *ad melius inquirendum* can be disposed of. Mr Hughes, chief of the Bath police, with Mr. Inspector Norris of that force, two officers of much sagacity, have for some weeks been diligently engaged in prosecuting inquiries into the murder at Road-hill-house, and their labours have been so far successful that they have traced out the important fact that a chest flannel, similar to the one found under the body of the child, was worn by one of the inmates of Mr. Kent's house. At present the flannel which was discovered with the child is in the custody of the Wiltshire constabulary, and some hesitation has been manifested in handing it over to Messrs. Hughes and Norris for the purpose of endeavouring to procure its indentification. This obstacle has at last been removed by the request of one of the Trowbridge magistrates, that the flannel may be placed in the hands of the Bath officers, and when this has been done, and the identification satisfactorily established, other facts will be adduced, forming what is conceived to be a strong *prima facie* case against one of the inmates of Road-hill-house. The recent examination as to the blood-stained garment found at Mr. Kent's residence on the day the murder was discovered rather indicated some indisposition on the part of the Wiltshire force to co-operate with the other police; but it is to be hoped that the mistake which it is now admitted was made on that occasion will not be repeated, and that the efforts of Messrs. Hughes and Norris may not be thwarted by any professional jealousy.

COURT OF REGISTRY APPEAL—This Day.

The court was adjourned *pr forma* to Friday next. Mr. Justice O'Brien stated that this was necessary in consequence of a death in the family of one of the members of the court. His Lordship also added, that upon Friday he would be able to announce when the court would resume its sittings for the transaction of business.

Correspondence.

THE DUBLIN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

11th December, 1860.

Sir,—In reply to a letter which appears in your paper of this morning, signed "An Old Madrigal Singer," I beg to inform him that the system of charging for book programmes, to which he objects, is adopted by private musical societies in London. It is not considered mean there. On what principle should it be thought so here?

If the "Old Madrigal Singer" was a visiter at the concert, having received a ticket gratuitously, he should not object to pay for (if he wanted it) a book of the words to enhance his pleasure. I should not be surprised next to hear your correspondent complain that the donor of a concert ticket did not provide gloves and car hire.

It is impossible to carry on a society without money; the difficulty of continuing, with local talent exclusively, no matter of what merit, is, unfortunately, too evident, and all fair means of increasing the funds are perfectly legitimate and unobjectionable, and, in the present case, not without precedent.

The subscription is but one guinea per annum, entitling to three tickets for each concert, yet there are some who regularly attend the society's reunions, still never think of becoming subscribers. I should be sorry to find your correspondent one of the class so described; and I hope when next he writes he may sign his communication as I could, for the last fifteen years,

A Subscriber to the Society.

DUBLIN PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 11th, 1860.

Sir,—Under the above heading, a notice of the forthcoming concert of this society has appeared in the *Evening Mail*, and from that paper has been copied into nearly all the Dublin papers.

As the writer jumps at very many conclusions which I believe to be erroneous, I shall feel much obliged if you will permit me space in your valuable journal to state, on behalf of the public, that the benefits stated to be conferred on us by this society are purely imaginary, and that there is a strong and growing conviction that the system of musical societies, as it exists in Dublin, is antagonistic, in every way, to music as an art.

With reference to this particular notice I am disposed to say that, "Were it not for the Philharmonic Society, we (the public) should hear, in Dublin, the works of the great orchestral composers;" and I deny *in toto* that it "Ever affords the public an opportunity of hearing the greatest instrumental and vocal celebrities." On the contrary, I assert that it prevents the public hearing them, as it is usual for the managers of this society to make engagements with professionals not to appear elsewhere in Dublin than at their concerts.

Whether the subscribers are satisfied that the Philharmonic gives them "an advantage almost equal to the musical residents of the great metropolis" it is for them to say. I may, however, state, for their information, that at present all the talented artistes engaged for them, with a first-rate orchestra and effective chorus, may be heard in Manchester, and at prices considerably below that charged by the Philharmonic in the Free Trade Hall, and with a degree of comfort to the audience quite unknown to the frequenters of the dingy Concert Hall in Brunswick-street. And for these advantages the Manchester public are not indebted to a society like our Philharmonic.

The whole question of music in Dublin requires ventilation, and at a future time, if you will afford me space, I shall endeavour to explain why Dublin—which assumes to be the most musical city in the Three Kingdoms—is the only city in which the public, from one year's end to the other, never have an opportunity of hearing anything deserving the name of music except from military bands and the annual performance of Italian operas, in which everything but the solo or concerted singing of the leading performers is wretched, and quite unworthy the second city in the empire and the capital of Ireland.

Vivian.

MIXED METAPHOR.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 10th, 1860.

Sir,—Every one must have read, in your impression of Saturday, an article on the attempted repeal revival, copied from your great namesake of Printing-house-square. It commences by saying, "Here is Repeal once more on its *legs*," and then goes on—"But a day or two ago the rotten old hulk was supposed to lie at the bottom of the sea, burying itself in the mud, and a prey to worms; but now . . . it *is emerging*, and a war-dance *has* already been danced on her deck." I might ask with the writer, "What next?"

I venture to say if the above sentences appeared in an Irish paper, they would be held up to ridicule as containing a fully-grown "Irish bull." Who ever heard of the legs of a hulk?

We have heard of a ship's head, ribs, sides, waist, arms, &c., but never before of its legs.

Probably, the writer had in his mind Byron's description of a ship, "walking the water like a thing of life," but surely it is a considerable stretch of the imagination to apply this to a rotten, worm-eaten hulk. Is it necessary to point out in detail the grammatical inaccuracies contained in the single sentence quoted, or the general muddiness of the article, so perfectly in keeping with the subject? Surely, when such composition appears in the journal which has the widest circulation of any in the world, and which is itself so critically disposed that even Queen's Speeches do not escape its strictures, we provincials may well be forced to exclaim, "*O Tempora" O Times!*—I am, sir,

Pat.

MINING INTERESTS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 11th, 1860.

Sir,—I should be glad if the question concerning the sulphur trade in your paper of yesterday was satisfactorily answered.

All who wish well to Ireland must feel gratified at the manner in which the Wicklow Mines are at present worked.

This is a new source (mining), from which much wealth may accrue to Ireland. Let us then foster all true and legitimate mining, and may our public journals aid us in their behalf.—Yours, &c.,

An Irish Sulphur Mine Shareholder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, December 11, 1860.

Sir,—If your correspondent, "A Mining Man," would take the trouble, he will find, on inquiry, that there is no duty on Sicilian brimstone, and it is nothing new to have large quantities of Spanish sulphur ore on the English markets; but your correspondent, perhaps, is the holder of some mining shares, and has seen a ghost in the *Mining Journal*, but there is no necessity for him to be so frightened, as the ore raised in the county Wicklow, in many instances, is far superior to any yet on the market, and, as proof, the shares of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company will testify.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Manufacturer.

THE GALLANT SOUTH TIPPERARY REGIMENT.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The Government have made a move in the right direction, and done a sensible thing, by embodying the Tipperary Artillery into the Royal. 'Tis said one Volunteer is worth three of any other (I don't mean that remark for the Volunteer corps), and a regiment of trained soldiers, such as the Tips, are worth a *borchieu* full of recruits to England when she wants men. I saw them under every circumstance, on fatigue, in their shirt sleeves, when they looked the bone and muscle of Ould Ireland; I saw them on parade, without arms, when they looked all the *Times* would like to see them at the Crystal Palace—clean, orderly, and a fine body of men.

I saw them at battalion drill, when they were as steady under arms as a battalion of olden days. To their lively country tune they marched past better than most regiments would do; in manœuvring, they worked close and well, ranks well backed up, touch kept, cadence of step good; in line they advanced without waving; in column they wheeled like a gate on its hinges; they deployed into line like a telescope; and the only drawback was the carbine, which, from being small, spoiled their magnificent appearance as infantry. My feeling at the time was, had they but the old firelock, bayonets fixed, and got the word, "Prepare to charge," I'd like to see the line that would stand before them while you'd sneeze twice.

I saw them at gun exercise and practice. In the first case, the Dutch beef which they got at Sheerness showed in every movement where strength was required; and, as for accuracy, had La Gloire been passing, it would not have been Pat's fault if she burnt Tyrone Castle. That evening I saw them in review order in line, and the dockyard wall, opposite which they stood, was not steadier or better dressed, though a little higher; packs were square on, appointments well adjusted, and pop guns well carried. The Tips looked bricks as well as the wall, and would stand longer under fire. I saw them on sentry, on church parade, and in the streets, always alert, clean, and orderly, and their conduct was, I must say, most exemplary. All the Queen wants she has in them—viz., first-rate soldiers.

Erin-Go-Bragh.

Dublin, December 10th, 1860.

STREET-CLEANSING.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—With reference to your very just remarks, respecting the filth of our streets, I may mention that the parties who have the management of the Rotundo Gardens, being anxious to procure the street mud for filling hollows and for top-dressing, offered to take some hundred loads of that which is in such abundance around them, but were informed that the contractor would not give it under 6d per load!—Your obedient servant,

J. G. S.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.
SOLICITORS' OFFICES.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your excellent paper, to suggest that the offices of the various solicitors and attorneys of this city should be closed from Saturday, the 22d, to Thursday, the 27th instant. There are, with myself, many other brother clerks, whose friends and relatives reside in different parts of the country, who would wish to have us amongst them at this festival, and it would otherwise be a great boon and benefit to us who lead so sedentary an occupation to have this short relaxation from business at such a time.

Your insertion of the above will confer favour on (*inter alia*).—Your obedient servant,

Lex.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Two letters appear in your paper of to-day, suggesting that Christmas eve should be a general holiday. With all due deference to your correspondents, I think the suggestion one upon which it would be impossible for employers to act, and I further think it would be unreasonable in the employed to expect or ask them to act upon it. In the trade to which I belong, the day preceding Christmas day is always a very busy one, as many persons put off to that day the purchase of their Christmas presents. The holiday given in 1857 is no precedent for giving Christmas eve this year, as in the former year it was the day after Christmas day which was made a holiday.

Now, I feel certain that if the day after Christmas-day in this year were asked as a holiday by the assistants in the various mercantile establishments in the city, there would be every probability of the request being granted, as I know that the Dublin employers are far from being unreasonable, and would only be too glad to give their assistants and themselves a day's relaxation, provided it would not so materially interfere with their own interests as to give Christmas eve most certainly would.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A Bookseller's Assistant.

11th December, 1860.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TRIPS.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—As the Christmas holidays approach, travellers of all classes are looking forward with the hope of the several railway companies making arrangements for issuing (as has been their wont) return tickets on their lines at reduced rates, and made available for a week or ten days. This would entail no extra expense, and would induce hundreds to avail themselves of a cheap trip, who, otherwise, if having to pay full fares, would not think of moving. Trusting the several companies will inspire the early hope of cheap trips, and thereby confer not only a benefit to the toiling and working classes, but to their own exchequer.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Rusticator.

Coursing.

MOUNTAINSTOWN COURSING MEETING
13th & 14th Dec.

DRAWS FOR THE MOUNTAINSTOWN PRODUCE STAKES.

Lord Bective's Bayonet agst Mr Pollock's Bamboozle
Captain J D Beresford's Battleaxe agst Captain B Stuart's Sirocco
Lord Lurgan's Master G P agst Lord Bective's Barmaid
Lord Bective's Bittern agst Captain Archdall's Musjid
Lord Bective's Bunting agst Captain Beresford's La Belle
Captain Stuart's Sirius agst Colonel Conyngham's Chimes
Mr. Pollock's Papillon—a bye.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

Captain Archdall's Manorhamilton agst Lord Bective's Butterfly
Captain Bathurst's Black Sea agst Lord Bective's Brickeen
Lord Lurgan's Lady Lucy agst Colonel Conyngham's Caledonia
Colonel Conyngham's Acrimony agst Mr Pollock's Puff
Mr. Pollock's Bliss agst Captain Stuart's Sybil
Lord Lurgan's Lady Grace—a bye.

THE MOUNTAINSTOWN PLATE.

Mr G Pollock's Bob agst Mr Pollock's Brief
Captain Beresford's Gaberlunzie agst Lord Lurgan's Lady Oatlands
Lord Bective's Babrima agst Captain Archdall's Murder
Lord Bective's Butrinto agst Captain Beresford's Heiress
Mr G Pollock's Lady Camilla agst Captain Bathurst's Bosphorus
Lord Lurgan's Master Bayly—a bye.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.
DECEMBER.

Ward Union—Wednesday, 12th, Dunboyne; Saturday, 15th, the Ward; Monday, 17th, Mayne; Wednesday, 19th, Eight-mile Stone, Ashbourne-road; Saturday, 22d, Blackbull; Monday, 24th, Ballymacarney; Wednesday, 26th, Flathouse; Saturday, 29th, Six-mile stone, Ashbourne-road; Monday, 31st, Priestown Cross-roads—at eleven.

Kildare Hunt—Thursday, 13, Blackchurch; Saturday, 15, Halverstown.—at eleven.

Meath Hounds—Wednesday, 12th, Slane; Friday, 14th, the Flathouse; Saturday, 15th, Headfort—at eleven.

Westmeath Hounds—Thursday, 13th, Ballinagore; Saturday, 15th, Gillardstown; Tuesday, 18th, Ross; Friday, 21st, Killynon; Monday, 24th, Galston; Wednesday, 26th, Multifarnham station; Friday, 28th, Mearescourt; Monday, 31st, Cross-keys—at eleven.

Palmerston Harriers—Friday, 14th, Coldblow Bridge; Monday, 17th, Newcastle; Friday, 21st, Confy Castle; Monday, 24th, Finstown Gate; Wednesday, 26th, Milltown; Friday, 28th, Moor of Heath; Monday, 31st, Permouth Gate—at eleven.

Louth—Friday, 14th, Rathescar—at eleven.

Mr Longworth's Hounds—Friday, 14th, Benown; Tuesday, 18th, Middletonpark—at eleven.

Clonmel Hounds—Thursday, 13th, Minorstown—at eleven.

Clonardin Harriers—Saturday, 15th, Kilmesson—at a quarter to twelve.

Mr Biddulph's—Friday, 14th, Coolinarney; Monday, 17th, Mullacruagh; Friday, 21st, Blue Ball.

Rathdown Harriers—Saturday, 15th, the Beresford Arms; Tuesday, 18th, Celbridge; Saturday, 22nd, Corragower; Tuesday, 25th, Swords; Saturday 29th, the Beresford Arms—at twelve.

Killultagh—Saturday, 15th, Ballymacash; Wednesday, 19th, Upper Ballinaderry; Saturday, 22nd, Dundrod; Wednesday, 26th, Whinny Hill; Saturday, 29th, Smith's, Pitmeave—at half-past eleven.

Greenane—Friday, 14th, Ballykadoon; Tuesday, 18th, Gurtdrum; Friday, 21st, Domaskea Barrack; Tuesday, 25th, the Kennel; Friday, 28th, Capparattan.

Mr Roche's Thursday, 13th, Knockrown—at half-past ten.

Kilkenny—Friday, 14th, Kilmanagh—at a quarter past ten.

Abington—Thursday, 13th, Inch St Laurence Cross; Monday, 17th, Ballysimon Common; Thursday, 20th, Kilmurry Cross, Boskill; Monday, 24th, Abington; Thursday, 27th, Killonan; Monday, 31st, Barrington's Bridge—at eleven.

Curraghmore Fox Hounds—Friday, 14th, Newtown Chapel—at eleven.

Tipperary—Saturday, 15th, Harley Park—at eleven.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S WINTER CATTLE SHOW.

The annual winter show of fat stock, farm produce, and agricultural implements was held yesterday in the Agricultural Hall of the Dublin Society. The weather, which past few weeks has been so inclement, proved favourable on this occasion, and, as a consequence, the Hall was for the thronged with the principal agriculturists from the provinces, and with a number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the city and its suburbs. Taking a retrospective glance at preceding shows held under the auspices of this society, the Committee of Management and the exhibitors have just reason to congratulate themselves on the success of the exhibition of yesterday, which was in all respects interesting to agriculturalists. The entries in stock were fewer than on former occasions, but the quality was decidedly better. The principal exhibitors were—Mr. Allan Pollok, of Lismany, Ballinasloe; Mr. John Simmons, Athy; Mr. O'Reilly Dease, and the Earl of Clancarty. In the class for fat cows, including short-horned, West Highland, polled Angus, and Kerries, the competitors were—Mr. W. S. Garnett, Kells; Captain M'Donnell, Lusk; Mr. N. Barton, Straffan; and Mr. Allan Pollok. In the class for fat oxen, Mr. Allan Pollok took the fifty guinea prize cup, so generously given by Messrs. Ferguson, of Grafton-street, to the society, to be competed for annually. This was the first year that it was put in competition, so that Mr. Pollok has the honour of being the first to obtain it. The entries in sheep were numerous, and some fine specimens were exhibited. There were but few swine in the show yard, and, consequently, the competition in this class was limited. It might be well here to remark on the absence of wheat on former occasions formed a most attractive part of the show—namely, a class for poultry. No prizes were offered by the society, and, as might be expected, there were no entries. This want was much regretted by those present who had at heart the interest of the small farmers, as it is well known that there is scarcely any branch of farm stock which proves so remunerative as a good breed of fowl. It is to be hoped that at the next show prizes will be offered for poultry. The next point deserving of attention was the farm produce exhibited. This consisted of roots and cereals. The entries were very numerous, and in all classes a large amount of perfection had been obtained. Better mangolds, Swedish, and common white turnips, never were exhibited, even at the Royal Dublin Society's show. This is the more remarkable as the weather during what should have been the summer season was most unpropitious, and it was then predicted that, beyond doubt, the green crops would be a failure. The exhibition of yesterday gave a practical refutation to these gloomy forebodings, and although it may be urged that they could not be taken as a criterion of the crops generally exhibited throughout the country; yet the specimens exhibited yesterday fully proved the value of the work which the Dublin Society is doing amongst the farming classes. It will be observed with satisfaction that the specimens sent in by the North Dublin Union in parsnips, Swedish turnips, and cabbage, gained either the first prizes or high commendation. This fact bears high testimony to the skill of the agricultural master, and no doubt the state of perfection to which he has brought the union farm will prove eventually a great saving to the ratepayers, as well as affording healthful recreation to the inmates. While speaking of farm produce, we should not forget to state that some fine specimens of potatoes were exhibited by Mr Longan. They were yearlings, grown by himself, from seedlings, and were as fine specimens as could be desired. It is a strange fact that, for this esculent, which at one time, and to a great extent at present, forms a large portion of the food of the poorer classes, there was no prize offered—at least no prize that would induce competitors to come forward. Agricultural implements formed an important feature in the show. There were several competitors from the sister kingdom, as also from our own metropolis and the leading towns throughout Ireland. Messrs. Gannon and Edmundson, of Dublin, and Mr. Shekleton, of Dundalk, were amongst those who exhibited. There were no new designs brought forward, but there were many modifications and improvements made on the models which were exhibited on previous occasions. It is gratifying to observe that the good effects of the shows of the Dublin Society have not confined themselves to stock and farm produce, but they have given an impetus to a branch of trade which heretofore was fast falling into abeyance—the manufacture of Irish friezes. Some few years ago, it would be difficult to obtain a genuine Irish frieze in a first-class outfitter's in this city; but, owing to the moral influence exercised by the exhibitions of the Dublin Society in exciting competition, yesterday some of the first houses in the woollen trade in Dublin sent in specimens of their own manufacture, and there was a sharp competition. The best friezes exhibited were by Messrs. Browne and Payne, and Mr. Wright, of the Leeds Woollen Hall. Between them the prizes were distributed, and from both his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant made purchases. The only feature of the show which remains to be noticed is butter. There were several firkins exhibited, which were pronounced by competent judges to be rich in flavour. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant honoured the show with his presence; he arrived at half-past three o'clock, accompanied by Mr. Hatchell, private secretary; Major Bagot, Major Cockerell, A.D.C., and Dr. Hatchell. He was received by Dr. Steele, L. Foot, Esq., and Mr. Corrigan, curator of the society. The latter gentleman conducted the Viceregal party through the show, and pointed out to them the various features of interest. His Excellency remained for an hour in examining the various sections, and when leaving he expressed himself highly gratified at the evident progress made by the society during the last year. The band of the 96th Regiment was stationed in the Hall during the day, and performed a well-selected programme of pleasing music. In the evening the spacious building was brilliantly lighted with gas. The gaslight falling on the green plants, and the agricultural implements, which were painted in lively colours, produced an effect at once beautiful and striking. On the whole, whether the number of visitors or the quality of the stock exhibited be taken into consideration, the present show may be considered as one of the most successful ever held by the society. It will be open to the public again this day.

The following is the prize list:—

FAT OXEN.

Class 1—Short horned ox, calved in 1858, first prize, large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollok, Lismany; second prize, small silver medal, Mr. John Simmons, Ballylehane. Class 2—Short horned ox, calved in 1857, first prize, large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollok; second prize, small silver medal, no award. Class 4—West Highland ox, of any age, first prize, large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollok; second prize, small silver medal, the same. Class 5—Polled Angus ox, or ox of any other breed calved prior to 1857, first prize, large silver medal, the same; second prize, small silver medal, no award. Class 6—Pairs of oxen, of any breed, worked as plough bullocks up to the 1st of May last, first prize, large silver medal, Mr O'Reilly Dease, Ashbourne; second prize, small silver medal, no award. Class 7—Lot of three bullocks, under four years old, not competing in the foregoing classes, first prize, large silver medal, Mr. Allan Pollok, Lismany; second prize, small silver medal, no award; best of all the fat oxen, large silver medal, Mr Pollok.

FAT COWS.

Class 8—Short horned cow, of any age, first prize, large silver medal, Mr William S Garnett, Williamstown, Kells; second prize, small silver medal, Mr Nathaniel Barton, Straffan. Class 10—West Highland cow, of any age, best large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollok, Skahard, Creggs. Class 11—Polled Angus cow, of any age, best, large silver medal, same. Class 12—Kerry cow, of any age, best, large silver medal, Mr Samuel Garnett, jun, Rossneen, Kells. Class 13—Cow, of any age or breed, not competing in foregoing classes, best, large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollok, Lismany; best of all the fat cows, large silver medal, Mr William S Garnett, Williamstown.

FAT HEIFERS.

Class 14—Short horned heifer, under four years old, first prize, large silver medal, Mr Nathaniel Barton; second prize, small silver medal, Captain M'Donnel, New Haggard, Lusk. Class 15—Devon heifer, under four years old, first prize, large silver medal, no entry; second prize, small silver medal, no entry. Class 16—Kerry heifer, under four years old; first prize, large silver medal, no award; second prize, small silver medal, no award. Class 17—West Highland heifer, under four years old; first prize, large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollok, Skahard, Creggs; second prize, small silver medal, same. Class 18—Scotch polled heifer, under four years old; first prize, large silver medal, Mr Allan Pollock, Lismany; second prize, small silver medal, same. Class 19—Heifer of any age or breed, not competing in the foregoing classes; first prize, large silver medal; Mr Allan Pollock, Lismany; second prize, small silver medal, same; best of all the fat heifers, large silver medal, same.

Ferguson Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas—Presented by Messrs. Ferguson and Co, Vulcanised India Rubber, Waterproof, Air-proof, and Gutta Percha Manufacturers, Grafton street, Dublin, for the best fat animal in the neat cattle classes. Allan Pollock, Lismany.

Conditions of Competition—The plate to be challenged every year at the Winter Show of fat cattle of the Royal Dublin Society. The holder to give security that it shall be forthcoming, and delivered up to the assistant secretary ten days before the commencement of the show; to be won three years successively by the same exhibitor before it becomes his property.

FAT SHEEP.

Class 20—Pen of three long-woolled wedders, not exceeding 22 months old; first prize, large silver medal, Mr A Pollok, Lismany; second prize, small silver medal, same; highly commended, Wm Simmons, Carlow. Class 21—Pen of three long-woolled wedders, exceeding 22 and under 34 months old; first prize, large silver medal, Mr A Pollok, Skahard; second prize, small silver medal, Mr Wm Cotton, Longford House, Castlereagh. Class 22—Pen of three long-woolled wedders of any age, not competing in the foregoing classes; first prize, large silver medal, Mr A Pollok, Skahard; second prize, small silver medal, Joseph Radcliffe, L L D, Whitechurch. Class 23—Pen of three long-woolled ewes of any age; first prize, large silver medal, William Owen, Esq, Blessington; second prize, small silver medal Lord Talbot de Malahide; highly commended, Captain, Broughton, Moynalty. Class 24—Pen of three short woolled wedders, not exceeding 34 months old; first prize, large silver medal, Mr H M Tuite, Sonna; second prize, small silver medal, same; highly commended, Mr M O'Reilly Dease. Class 25—Pen of three short woolled ewes, of any age, first prize, large silver medal, Captain Broughton, Moynalty; second prize, small silver medal. Mr Morgan Tuite. Class 27—Pen of six sheep of any age, sex, or breed, not competing in the forgoing classes; first prize, large silver medal, Mr Thomas Gerrard, Boyne Hill; highly commended, Mr Hugh Morgan Tuite, Sonna.

FAT SWINE.

Class 28—Pen of three pigs, small breed, under 12 months old; first prize, large silver medal, Mr James William Chapman, Moygaddy. Class 30—Single pig small breed, of any age, not exhibited in the foregoing classes; first prize, large silver medal, Mr Jas. William Chapman; second prize, small silver medal, same. Class 33—Single pig, large breed, of any age, not exhibited in the foregoing classes; first prize, large silver medal, Jonathan Bruce, Miltown Castle, Charleville; second prize, small silver medal, James Wm. Chapman; highly recommended, Lord Talbot de Malahide.

Public Institutions—1 lot of swine—Guardians of South Dublin Union.

Judges of Stock—Messrs. Wright, Ellison, and Barnes. Sheep—Messrs. Seymour, Bothwick, and Wade. Swine—Messrs. Ellisson, Bothwick, and Templeton.

Stewards—Messrs. Wade, Chaloner, Owen, and Hardy.

ADJUDICATION OF FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCE, FRIEZE, BUTTER, HONEY, WOOL, ETC.

Class A.—Cereal Grasses—Section 1. White Wheat—Mr. O'Reilly Dease, Palmerstown, Ashbourne, first prize, silver medal, weight per bushel, 61lbs. James Wheeler Chapman, Moygaddy Farm, Maynooth, second prize, bronze medal; weight per bushel, 60¼lbs. Section 2. Red Wheat—John Mill, Corballis, Donabate, first prize, silver medal; weight per bushel, 60½lbs. David Patten, Glasslough, second prize, bronze medal; weight per bushel, 60¼lbs. Section 3. Barley—James Trim, Ballybodden, Newcastle, first prize, silver medal; weight per bushel, 57lbs. M. O'Reilly Dease, second prize, bronze medal; weight per bushel, 55½lbs. Section 4 Bere—No entry. Section 5 White Oats—M O'Reilly Dease, first prize, silver medal; weight per bushel, 44½ lbs. Major Cunningham, Newtownmountkennedy, second prize, bronze medal; weight per bushel, 42½ lbs. Section 6—Black Oats—Major Cunningham, first prize, silver medal; weight per bushel, 40½ lbs. Mr O'Reilly Dease, second prize, bronze medal; weight per bushel, 39½ lbs.

Class B—Leguminous Seeds—Section 7—Field Beans—James W Chapman, first prize, silver medal; weight per bushel, 65½ lbs. Section 8—Field Peas—James W Chapman, first prize, silver medal; weight per bushel, 60½ lbs. James W Chapman, second prize, bronze medal; weight per bushel, 62 lbs. Section 9—Vetches—No Entry.

Class C—Flax Seeds—Section 10—Irish Flax Seed—D Patten, first prize, silver medal.

Class D—Mangel Wurzel Seed—Section 11—Irish Mangel Seed—Messrs Dickson, Farrel, and Co, Belfast; no competition.

Class E—Turnip Seed—Section 12. Irish Turnip Seed—Allan Pollok, Lismany, Ballinasloe, first prize, silver medal. Allan Pollok, second prize, bronze medal.

Class F—Kohl-Rabi—Section 13. The Marquis of Kildare, Kilkea Castle, Magenny, first prize, half a sovereign, weight, 45 lbs. Edmund Brennan, Kingston Lodge, second prize.

Class G—Onions—Section 14. Field Onions—Watkins, Elm Park, Merrion, first prize, one sovereign. Steward, James Byrne. James Forrest, Roebuck, second prize, half a sovereign. Steward, Mr. Berd.

Class H—Potatoes—Section 15. Matured Potatoes—Lord Talbort de Malahide, Malahide Castle, first prize one sovereign. Hugh Auchinleck, Newtownstewart, second prize, half a sovereign. Lord Talbot de Malahide, commended.

Section 16.—Seedling Potatoes of 1859, replanted in 1860—Thomas Longan, 74, Eccles-street, Dublin, first prize, one sovereign. John Mason, Fleming's-place Baggot-street, second prize, half a sovereign.

Class I—Mangel Wurzel and Beet—Section 17—Long Red Mangel—James Forrest, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 68lbs. Steward, Mr. M'Bird. — Watkins, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 49lbs. Section 18—Long Yellow Mangel—James Forrest, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 70lbs. — Watkins, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 58lbs. Section 19—Red Globe Mangel—James Forrest, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 55lbs. James W Chapman, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 42lbs. Section 20—Yellow Globe Mangel—James Forrest, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 68lbs.— Watkins, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 54lbs.

Class K—Field Carrots—Section 21.—Red Carrots—Cosby, Stradbally Hall, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 27lbs. Steward, Mr. E. Molloy. Lord Talbot de Malahide, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 33lbs. Section 22—White or Yellow Carrots — Cosby, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 29lbs. Edmund P. Brennan, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 32lbs.

Class L—Parsnips—James Forrest, first prize, one sovereign. John M'Evoy, London-bridge Road, Bath-avenue, second prize, half a sovereign.

Class M — Turnips — Section 23—Swedes — Robert shaw, Redmond-hill, Eyrecourt, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 94 lbs, Allan Pollok, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 71 lbs. Section 24—Aberdeens, or other kinds—Allan Pollok, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 86 lbs. The Marquis of Kildare, Kilkea Castle, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 79 lbs.

Class N—Field Cabbage—Section 25—White Cabbage—Watkins, first prize, one sovereign; weight, 150 lbs. Francis Donagh, Drogheda, second prize, half a sovereign; weight, 98 lbs.

Class O — Flax — Section 26 — Flax fibre (Hand-scutched) — David Patten, first prize, one sovereign. David Patten, second prize, bronze medal. Section 27—Flax fibre (Mill-scutched — David Patten, first prize, one sovereign, David Patten, second prize, bronze medal.

Class P—Hemp—Section 28—Irish hemp, raw and prepared—Doctor James Taylor, Kilmullen, Newtownmountkennedy, first prize, one sovereign. Dr. Taylor, second prize, bronze medal.

Class Q—Butter—Section 29—Butter (in cools, not less than 40lbs)—David Patten, first prize, three sovereigns. R Chapman, Kingsfort, Moynalty, second prize, two sovereigns. Hugh M Tuite, third prize, one sovereign. Richard W Reynell, Killynon, Killucan, fourth prize, half a sovereign. To the dairymaid or person who shall have made the cool of butter winning—David Patten's dairymaid, first prize, one sovereign. R Chaloner, second prize, half a sovereign. Hugh M Tuite, third prize, five shillings.

Class R—Cheese—Section 30—Irish Cheese—R Chaloner, first prize, one sovereign.

Class S—Honey—No entry.

Class T—Wools and Friezes.—Section 32—Wools of known breeds—Dr. Taylor, first prize, one sovereign. Section 33—Wools of known cross breeds—Dr. Taylor, first prize, one sovereign. Dr. Taylor, second prize, half a sovereign. Section 34—Irish Frieze—Best piece, not less than 25 yards, manufactured by exhibitor, large silver medal—John Logan and Son, New-row South, as manufacturers. Mr Wright, Leeds Woollen Hall, as exhibitor.

Collections of Farm Produce—For the largest and most varied collection of farm produce grown by the exhibitor, who has also exhibited in the several classes of which his collection consists—Allan Pollok, first prize, large silver medal. Director, Mr. Templeton. Crops shown were selected from a crop of 3,000 acres.

Produce of Farms connected with Public Institutions—The Guardians of the North Dublin Union Workhouse Farm—large silver medal; agriculturist, Mr. Boyle, collection highly creditable. The Guardians of the South Dublin Union Workhouse Farm—small silver medal; agriculturist, Mr. O'Brien, collection highly creditable. The Guardians of the Tullamore Union Workhouse Farm—bronze medal; agriculturist, Mr. Kevany.

Commendations — Swede Turnips — Allan Pollok, highly commended; E P Brenan, Kingstown Lodge, and James Wheeler Chapman, commended. Aberdeen Turnips—Robert Shaw, highly commended. Dale's Hybrid Turnips—Allan Pollok, highly commended. White Carrots—Lord Talbot de Malahide, highly commended; Francis Donagh, commended. Drum-head Cabbages—Allan Pollok, highly commended; James Forrest commended. Variegated Cabbages—Captain Bayley, Friarstown House, Tallaght, highly commended.

Judges in the several Classes—Cereals and Pulse—David Drummond, Alderman Mackey, J P. Green Crops—David Moore, Esq, J W Goode, Esq, Mr Brady. Butter and Cheese—J L Nolan, Esq, Templeogue, Andrew Templeton, Esq, Mr Henderson, Clare-street. Frieze, Wools, &c—William Reid, of Ammermann and Reids, Mr Hall, Messrs Bidgood, Reside and Co.

WORKING-MAN'S READING-ROOM.

At Westland-row, an extensive reading-room has been established for the purpose of affording an opportunity to the working classes, without distinction of religious creed, of spending their evening hours of leisure in profitable reading and study. It is under the auspices of a committee of management, consisting of the Rev. Mr. O'Meara, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Dr. Law, Mr. M'Causland, Mr. Dixon, and Mr. Walsh. A charitable lady has endowed the institution with a sufficient sum to maintain it for one year; but, otherwise, it is dependent upon voluntary contribution. Each member contributes a sum of one penny per week, which is expended in the purchase of books, of which there is a large and useful collection. Lectures of a scientific and practical character are delivered at intervals by clergymen and others, patrons of the institution. The Rev. Pakenham Walsh, incumbent of Sandford, delivered a most interesting lecture last evening, on "Steam and its Progress, under the management of Sir George Stevenson." It was listened to with marked attention by a large number of working men and youths who were present. The Rev. Mr. Heard intends shortly delivering a lecture upon Italy. The institution is open each evening from six to eleven o'clock.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, and Prince Louis of Hesse, arrived from Windsor, and visited the show in Water-street yesterday. The exhibition maintains its high character without displaying any marked general progress. The Prince takes a first prize for pigs. There are some good Scotch cattle; out of seven prizes for these animals two went to Scotland to Mr. Maccomb, of Tillyfour, Aberdeen, and the others to Messrs. Martin of Aberdeen. There was no entry for Irish oxen, and no prizes were awarded for Irish cows. Prizes generally have gone to exhibitors from Eastern and Western Counties. The north is probably reserving itself this year for the great exhibition at Leeds.

WINDOW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)
Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Stock is now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Good Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. ... £2 each.
An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents, comprising
Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.
A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.
CHARLES MAYFIELD,
GRAFTON-STREET,
(Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Son's.)

Kingstown Intelligence.
(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday Evening.

The weather still continues fine. The wind blows from the W.N.W., and a considerable degree of frost is perceptible during the night.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland will leave the Westland-row terminus of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway, by the express train, which starts at a quarter past six o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning, and will then proceed by the City of Dublin mail steamboat which leave the Carlisle Pier at seven o'clock, for Holyhead, *en route* to London, where he purposes spending the Christmas holidays.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

George Quaide was brought up in custody of Constable 121 F, charged with having been drunk and having made use of profane language at Kingstown on the previous evening.—His worship ordered him to pay a fine of ten shillings.

A woman named Catherine Doyle was charged with being drunk and disorderly, in a third-class carriage of the Kingstown Railway, on the previous night. She was also charged with having assaulted a respectable female who was travelling in the same carriage with her.—The magistrate fined her 5s for the first charge, and fined her £1 1s. and costs for the second offence with which she was charged.

Thomas Rickards appeared on summons, to answer a charge made against him by William Hutchinson, Esq., of Kingstown, Harbour and Ballastmaster, of having unlawfully taken about two tons of ballast on board the smack Islam, while lying in the little harbour at Dunleary, on the 3rd instant, contrary to the Act of Parliament (6 and 7 Wm. 4, chap. 117), which states that no captain of a vessel shall permit ballast to be taken on board, otherwise than through the ballast authorities at the said port.

James M'Cann, a man in the employment of the harbour authorities, proved in evidence the fact of his having received a quantity of rubbish on board, a sample of which was produced, similar to that generally used for the purpose of ballast. The defence was to the effect that the material alluded to was taken on board as a cargo, and not as ballast.—The magistrate ordered him to pay a nominal fine of £1, as a caution against a recurrence of the transaction. Mr. Eddie, the owner of the vessel, consented to pay the fine for his captain, Mr. Rickards, and also to take out a clearance for said vessel in future.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

HUNGARY.

Vienna, Tuesday Morning.—The Vienna journals publish a telegram from Pesth, dated the 10th inst., asserting that the city was splendidly illuminated on the occasion of the opening of the Congregation of the Comitat of Pesth. Public order had not yet been disturbed.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, Monday.—The Porte has stopped a Sardinian vessel coming from Genoa, laden with arms and ammunition, and having false papers. The Porte has protested against this fraud, and the violation of treaties which it constitutes.

AMNESTY FOR THE PRESS.

Paris, Tuesday Morning.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree cancelling the *avertissements* given to the journals up to the present date. The report of Count Persigny which precedes the decree, contains the following:—"Oblivion of the past will be a new token tendered by the generous policy of the Emperor, which aims at the reconciliation and the union of all the intelligence of the country. I have invited the press to use great freedom of discussion, but against those who may attack the state my conscience will be so much the freer and stronger, because, in effacing the past, his Majesty offers to writers a noble opportunity of displaying their patriotism."

The *Moniteur* also publishes a decree organising the Government and superior administration of Algeria.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of Count Bacciocchi as superintendent of the Imperial theatres.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The *Times* says that in the week ending November 24th the New York Banks showed a falling off of only £101,000 in their stock of bullion, and this had since been more than made up by an arrival of £220,000 from California. The total held by all the banks was £3,760,000, an amount almost exactly equal to that he, at the corresponding day of 1859. The arrivals in the next few weeks from California, Havana, England and the Southern States of the Union, will, probably, range between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000, thus adding more than 50 per cent. to the usual supply. The future changes in the market are likely to be of an interesting and instructive character. Almost the sole cause of the present distrust consisted in the singular fear that a panic would prove to have resulted on this sides News had been received of an advance of the Bank of England rate of discount to 5 per cent., and of that of the Bank of France to 4 per cent., and the intelligence of our movement to 6 per cent. remained to be communicated. As this, however, would be followed by the announcement of the entire removal of the difficulties of the Bank of France, a re-assuring effect would immediately be produced.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The New York advices of 25th Nov. mention two large failures among the cotton factors at New Orleans, the houses being those of Messrs. Fellowes and Co., and the other Cox and Co. The liabilities of the former are reported to amount to £860,000. This firm suspended on a former occasion, but are believed to have paid every one in full. The letters from Manchester express some surprise at the suspensions there of Mr. D. Blagomens, a fruit merchant, whose assets are alleged to reach £80,000 against £50,000 liabilities. Another house at Manchester is also stated to be in difficulties, but its liabilities are only £15,000, and it is thought that a resumption will be practicable.

The *Herald* says, the principal of the weak houses in the Greek interest at Manchester have now been cleared out.

COMMERCIAL.

A telegram of 20th October, from Shanghai, states the silk shipments for the fortnight to have been 8,000 bales, and that the stock remaining in the market was about 8,000 bales. No. 3 Isantiee was quoted 380 to 385.

The telegraphic intelligence from China had no effect on the tea market yesterday beyond increasing the sluggishness of the trade.

The wheat market yesterday was a little firmer, but not dearer than on Monday week. The foreign arrivals continue very large.

The arrangements for the introduction of the new Turkish loan in Paris and London are understood to be nearly completed.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

No bullion was brought from the Bank yesterday for exportation, nor are any sovereigns known to have been withdrawn for New York. Some parcels of gold will probably be sent by the Jura to-day, and the Kangaroo on Wednesday. The Ripon on Wednesday will take £80,980 in silver, and £30,900 in gold for Bombay and Alexandria.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Times*, referring to the news from China, says we must no longer pretend to disguise from ourselves that we are committed to a regular war. We must send to China more Armstrong guns, more ammunition, and also more men.

Sermons.—On Sunday last, the Rev. Samuel J. Hanson preached in the Scotch Church, York-street, Kingstown, one of a series of sermons—"A solemn question for consideration." He took for his text Job, 31st c 14th v. The discourse was characterised by passages of great force and beauty, and was altogether a most eloquent and faithful exposition of a momentous question. The subject announced for next Sunday evening is—"The precious resting-place for weary labourers."

The Love of the Ancient Greeks for their Statues.—Cicero, in his oration against Verres, the Sicilian prætor, for his spoliation of that province, thus sums up his declamation by enumerating several of the most celebrated works of antiquity:—"What remuneration," he says, "do you imagine, could compensate the Rhegians, now Roman citizens, for the loss of their marble Venus? What the Tarentines, if they were to lose their Europa on a Bull, their Satyr, and other works deposited in their temple of Vesta? What the Thespians for their statute of Cupid, for which alone strangers crowd to Thespiæ? What the Guidians for their marble Venus? What the Coans for their image of that goddess? What the Ephesians for the loss of their Alexander? What the inhabitants of Cyzicus, for their Ajax or Medea? What the Rhodians for their Ialysus? What the Athenians for their marble Bacchus, their picture of Paralus, or their bronze heifer by Myron?" "It would be tedious and superfluous, he concludes, "to dwell upon all the rarities which attract strangers throughout Asia and Greece." Each town desired to have the most perfect images of the several divinities, but especially of its protecting god. It was thus that each city became filled with works of art. The number of statues contained in Corinth surpasses belief. In Athens, after being so often plundered, Pausanias describes three hundred statues as worthy of particular notice. Altogether, Pliny supposes that there must have been three thousand statues in that city, and as many at Olympia. From Delphi, after having been ten times pillaged, and five hundred bronze statues had been carried away by Nero from the temple of Apollo only, there remained some hundreds more to be described by Pausanias. In short such, was the wealth of Greece in works of art that after three centuries of Roman conquest, Pausanias was able to describe two thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven statues, thirty-three of which were colossal.—*Builder*.

Freemasonry in the Punjaub.—The *Englishman* says that at Lucknow they have solved the great question how to improve the social relations between the European and the Oriental. "Freemasonry is the talisman; get the natives of India to become Masons, and the problem is solved. From our correspondent's letter from Lucknow it will be seen that one of the Mahometan princes has just been made a Mason after undergoing a more than usually severe examination. After submitting heroically to the initiatory ordeal, his highness has come through purified a Mason and a brother. This is a far better idea than Union Clubs and other weak measures tried in Calcutta. Encourage Masonry and encourage the natives, particularly the Mahometans, to become members of the fraternity, and we shall hear no more of antipathies and antagonisms. We observe the Raja of Kapoorthulla is a candidate for the honour of becoming a Mason also."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, SUNDAY EVENING.—Of course Persigny's manifesto on the newspaper press gets due amount of commentary from Paris journalism in a general chorus of dissatisfaction. What was done by the Hanoverian Georges up to the day when Junius set the first genuine example of political discussion in the daily broadsheets is felt to be utterly inapplicable now, newspapers of the Georgian era being up to that period mere receptacles of home facts and foreign rumours. The stringent anti-Stuart legislation was necessarily levelled against pamphlets which in France are *not* subject to the severe regime under which the daily papers labour; hence the analogy does not exist. It is not the dynastic question simply, as Persigny would imply, discussion on which is barred, but the code in actual operation acts in the most galling and oppressive way on the very existence of journalism at all. The law of 17th Feb., 1852, forbids any one to set up a paper without asking, and getting leave from, an irresponsible and capricious authority. To print your political views you must, on bended knee, supplicate the Minister, without whose favourable nod you might as well open a tobacco shop or infringe any other privileged monopoly. *Le Siecle*, alone of all the "established" press, being able to afford competition in an open field, hits at this preliminary lock on the public understanding. A paper thus existing originally on sufferance cannot change its editor, nor even its proprietor, without a fresh licence from the Executive; while this odious farce is kept up Persigny may talk till doomsday of any ghost of a free press being allowed to walk in France.

The French Government is treated to exactly the same illusory proceeding from the Roman Court. By Concordats from that of Leo X. with Francis I., and all subsequent French sovereigns, the appointment of bishops, which on the eve of the Reformation lay in the dean and chapter of each diocese, was then vested in the Crown with concurrent approval of Rome. The recent death of the Bishop of Soissons makes now the sixth mitre vacant in the French territory, and as the unobjectionable clergyman presented for the see of Vannes last May has got no bulls, there is a dead lock, and the Concordat is practically infringed and nullified.

The funeral of the Judge murdered in the railway carriage was attended yesterday by all the bench, and the leaders of the French bar, Berryer, Cremieux, Jules Favre, and the rest, in their forensic robes. The panic which has spread among nervous people of both sexes at the possible dangers attendant on night travelling, and, indeed, in broad day since this occurrence, is likely to tell on dividends. The suggestions put forth for tranquillising travellers are numerous, but scarcely conclusive.

Mr. Cobden has left town for Marseilles, where he takes the packet for Algiers, meaning to test, during a two months' residence, the alleged beneficial influence of North Africa's climate. Fashion and routine regulate to some extent the reputation of sanitary localities, Madeira having reaped in latter years a harvest long enjoyed very undeservedly by Montpellier. Young, of "Night Thoughts," and Smollett, were inveigled to the latter health abode just as Fielding to Lisbon. Tom Campbell, twenty years ago, tried Algiers, and his "Letters from the South" reported progress; but the principal discovery he appears to have made, being himself unable to remember dates, was, that he saw there, with self-reproach, a "camel loaded with them."

The music composer, Cherubini, was born at Florence, 14th Sept., 1760, and the *dilettanti* of that city have set on foot an European appeal for a centenary monument to the *maestro*, in the Church of Santa Croce. In Paris Rossini, Halevy, Meyerbeer, Auber, Berlioz, Prince Poniatowski, and other tuneful souls, have agreed to act on the committee; nor is there any ground for cavil, save that the proposed cenotaph is meant to be set up between the actual tombs of Michel Angelo and Galileo. Such a son of Italy as Garibaldi might fairly figure, one day, alongside both; but clever manipulation of the gamut hardly constitutes a claim to the projected juxtaposition in this case.

The following *resume* of the opinions of the French press on Count de Persigny's manifesto is supplied by a correspondent, dating Paris, Sunday evening:—

Most of the papers comment upon the Persigny circular; with the single exception of the *Constitutionnel*, they all blame it—not boldly, indeed, or explicitly, as they would do had they not the dread of consequences before them, but cautiously and guardedly, as slaves trembling before the lash. The article of the *Constitutionnel* is worth quoting as an illustration of the profound degradation of the semi-official press. M. Dreolle, who appears to have succeeded to the post of M. Grandguillot, is not ashamed to "rejoice as a journalist" at the declaration of the Minister of the Interior, that the *regime* of *avertissements*, the infliction of which depends solely on the caprice of the Minister or an over-zealous subaltern, is better than the application of the law administered by judge and jury. M. Dreolle reminds one of those Royalists of whom it was said of old that they were *plus Royalistes que le Roi*," and in the excess of his enthusiasm he makes some astounding statements. He says:—

"The first part of M. de Persigny's circular is devoted to a study of English legislation. The Minister points out, with as much authority as historical truth, the happy difference which exists between the law which regulates the press in France and that which strikes, or it may be said which crushes, journalists in England. The fate of John Mitchel and of John Martin has not been, thank God, experienced in France. After this remarkable study, the Minister of the Interior draws an incontestably logical conclusion. Ignorance alone can henceforth invoke the example of England as regards the liberty of the press. There is one model which England offers to us: it is that of respect for the Throne, and for the institutions on which the Throne supports itself. English writers have assuredly the right of saying a great deal when criticising the acts of the Government, but they have not that of slandering when speaking of the Crown and of its rights. Ought French writers to wish for more? The Minister of the Interior thinks not, and we agree with him. Public opinion is also on his side."

It is very necessary to discuss the kind of "public opinion" represented by the *Constitutionnel*. But it is impossible to allow to pass unnoticed the startling falsehood that the fate of John Mitchel, &c., has not "been experienced in France." French journalists have been hurried off to Cayenne and Lambessy, and unlike Mr. John Mitchel, who, it is said, is now an Imperial functionary, have not had a fair and impartial trial. The article concludes with the following tirade, the flunkeyism of which has not often been equalled, even in the columns of the *Constitutionnel*:—

"'Bear in mind,' say M. de Persigny, 'that it is in the interest of the State, and not of the Administration that this power has been delegated to my Ministry.' As a journalist and as a devoted defender of the Government and of the State, we loudly applaud these words. The application of the law thus regulated changes the law itself. It is not that constant threat against us of which we have before spoken; it is a real protection of the State and of national institutions. It is not caprice, it is reason; it is not arbitrary power, it is equity."

The very sentence which excites to such a degree the enthusiasm of M. Dreolle elicits the following remark from the *Independance Belge*:—

"According to the new circular all the severity of the law will be reserved for attacks against the State and the Crown. This distinction is a progress, no doubt; but it has already been made by M. Billault on his last taking office, and we regret not to find anything in M. de Persigny's circular that announces his intention to do away with the arbitrary code of *avertissements* and their consequences, even as regards those points which the Minister now tells us may be freely discussed. That we readily grant would be an important modification in the legislation of 1852, and would give more guarantees to the press than it can ever expect from the toleration of a Minister."

The *Journal des Debats* has the greatest faith in the good intentions of both the Emperor and M. de Persigny, but cannot bring itself to be satisfied with a system under which the press exists only on sufferance:—

"The sentiments of the Emperor," M. Allaury observes with delicate irony, "and the intentions of M. de Persigny, are real guarantees for us, and we appreciate them as they deserve, but we must be permitted to remark that these guarantees are purely personal. The laws which regulate the press in England are very rigorous, as we know; but *laws*, however severe they may be, are laws after all, and we do not think that a fair comparison can be possibly established between a system founded upon a law, however Draconian its character, and a system founded, as M. de Persigny himself admits, upon a discretionary power. When press offences are provided for and defined by a law, writes have a guarantee in the tribunals entrusted with the administration of the law. Can they expect to meet with such a guarantee at the hands of Government?"

The *Siecle*, which has more than once been suspected of having bartered away its independence, now proves that suspicion to have been unfounded by the honest vigour of its criticism:—

"In our opinion (says M. Havin) the comparison established between England and France is not a fair one. Nothing can be more widely different than England in the 17th and 18th centuries and France in 1860. It may be conceded that the penalties by the decree of 1852 do not include whipping at the cart's tail, the pillory, or cutting off the ears of the offender, but in a material sense they are just as rigorous, perhaps more so, than any ever inflicted by law in England. Civilisation in France in 1860 is in a more forward state than it was in England in 1688; parties in France at the present day are very different from the Papists and Jacobites in England 200 years since; no pretender has invaded our territory with an army, and we have no Charles Edward or Culloden to anticipate."

The writer gives M. de Persigny full credit for the best intentions, and asks, if the *avertissements* are to be maintained, the papers should at least have an opportunity for explanation and defence:—

"Although Count de Persigny appears to announce the continuance of the *regime* of warnings, we do not think he will oppose himself to what ameliorations may be introduced into that *regime*. His enlightened reason will make him propose such as are compatible with the *regime* he wishes to maintain; he will at least admit the prescription of the warnings and the right of the chief editor to give explanations before the Minister or the prefect strikes the incriminated journal. The Minister will doubtless also abolish the clause which suppresses a considerable property after two condemnations for trifling contraventions."

But, even making the best of it, the *Siecle* cannot feel the same confidence in the army of functionaries on whose very whims the existence of a journal depends, as "M. le Ministre" seems to entertain:—

"Certainly, if the severities of the law of 1852 were not always present to the mind of the writer, the manner in which the Minister wishes it to be interpreted might inspire some confidence. He leaves a great deal to freedom of appreciation, and only places beyond the pale of all discussion the form of Government and the Imperial dynasty. But our country is not organised like England; the multitudes of functionaries which depend on the central power do not offer the same guarantees as the provincial institutions of England. Functionaries are men, and, in spite of the good counsels of Count de Persigny, will there never be prefects found who will bear in mind attacks directed against their administration? Will the prefects, in their demands for repression, think only of attacks directed against the State? If the law were ameliorated, and if the wide interpretation given by Count Persigny were to enter into the prefectorial and ministerial habits, this would be a step towards liberty of the press, and we shall applaud it as we did what was done for Parliamentary liberties by the decree of November 24."

The *Gazette de France* boldly asks M. de Persigny, Why go back for English precedents as far as 1688, when the Imperial constitution professes to revive the principles of 1789:—

"The present constitution speaks of the principles of 1789. Now these principles comprise freedom of discussion, and equality in the eye of the law. There is no question in it of English institutions. When the six millions of Frenchmen were convoked to draw up the mandates of their deputies, they unanimously set forth the principles of the constitutive liberty of our institutions. Those ideas political France finds in her heart without effort and without appealing to a foreign country. Why should an appeal be now made to the history of England and not to that of France?"

The answer is easy. The history of England is so little known here that M. de Persigny could deal with as be pleased without fear of detection with the history of France he could not take the same liberties.

There is no news from Italy.

Much surprise is felt here that none of the papers give any details of the sojourn of the Empress of the French in London.

Mr. Cobden has left Paris for Algeria.

The *Herald* and *Standard*, morning and evening editions, *Daily News*, *Saturday Review*, *Globe*, and *Express* were seized to-day.

ITALY.

The Foreign Minister of Francis II has issued the following notification to Italian merchants:—

Gaeta, Nov. 27.

Since the siege of Gaeta four vessels under the Sardinian flag have moored in this port, driven by storms. The King's Government had clearly the right to seize them, as they were protected neither by their flag nor by the destination of their cargo. The application of the laws of war would, moreover, have been advantageous to the besieged, seeing that the first of these vessels was laden with coal and the three others with corn—products of great value for an invested city. Nevertheless the King wished to show his generosity of taking into consideration the exceptional circumstances of the present war, which was preceded by no regular declaration of hostilities, and his Majesty ordered that the vessels be set free and put at full liberty. But the King does not intend that a concession so benevolent and spontaneous should be interpreted as an abandonment of his rights, or as a proof of feebleness. He has decided, therefore, that any vessel which shall appear after Nov. 27 in the waters of Gaeta, bearing the Sardinian flag, shall be immediately captured by the vessels of the Royal Navy, and be treated according to the principles which regulate the laws of war.

S. CASELLA.

A letter of December 2, from Civita Vecchia, to the *Courrier de Marseilles*, says:—

The Italian mailpacket touched last evening at 6 o'clock at Gaeta. Admiral Le Barbier de Tinan had changed the anchorage-ground of the French squadron which is now lying much further out in the offing; and this order seems to have been given in anticipation of the bombardment that must very shortly ensue. Whilst the post-office messenger was exchanging his dispatches with the Admiral, a cannon shot was fired from the side of the Piedmontese lines, and the place replied immediately by a salvo of some thirty bombs and shells. The Piedmontese did not continue their fire; doubtless they merely wished to ascertain the range of their pieces. Their entrenchments are rather advanced on the town side, and they occupy a part of the suburb; they have already a hundred and twenty guns of large calibre in battery and thirty-five mortars. Individuals that have access to the person of Francis II., and who can judge for themselves the state of Gaeta, complain of the excessive number of the defenders of the place, from which cause the provisions have been sensibly reduced.

The organisation of the great military commands for Southern Italy is completed. Naples will be the headquarters of one great command, and Palermo those of another. There will be for the States on the mainland a sub-command at Aquila in the Abruzzi, and another at Reggio in the Calabrias, and for Sicily a sub-command at Messina. Each great command will be held by a marshal or full general of the army. The result of this military organisation, like that of France, will be to give more action to the army in Southern Italy.

NORTH ITALY.

The following is from a correspondent, dating Turin, Dec. 8:—

Naples was the ruin of Italy in 1848. It is likely enough to be the bane of the country in 1861. I need not send you the news from the south. I see a very minute exhibition of the state of that kingdom in the letter of your Naples correspondent of the 1st of this month; and I need only further refer you to the telegram announcing that the Teatro Nuovo had to be closed, because the party of disorder, evening after evening, hissed the King's anthem and called for Garibaldi's hymn, and the same party was strong enough to have the theatre open and Garibaldi's hymn sung by main force. If you wish for a deeper insight into the spirit now prevailing at Naples, read these few lines from a private correspondence from that part of the country:—

"The malcontent spreads here and deepens. Between us and the Piedmontese there can be no amalgamation. These latter, hard as their own mountains, will not fall in with the special habits, tendencies, and wants of our population; there is collision at every step, antagonism on every question."

Again, a petition to King Victor Emmanuel circulates freely for subscription in the Neapolitan *cafés*, and bears already an incredible number of signatures. The petitioners ask—

"1. For the removal of Farini and of his advisers as unpopular. 2. The recall of Garibaldi and his resumption of power at the head of the government of Southern Italy. 3. The demolition of the Fort of St. Elmo. 4. Public works on a large scale. 5. The dismissal of Nunziante. 6. The removal of all Bourbonist public officers, and the appointment of men well deserving of the Italian cause. 7. The military organisation of the country for the accomplishment of national unity and the conquest of Rome and Venice."

There is enough, I believe, in these few items of news to convince every thinking being of the necessity in which the Government of King Victor Emmanuel finds itself, either of abandoning that Southern kingdom to its own suicidal devices, or of saving it from the madness of its extreme parties by the employment of main force. I have never, I flatter myself, given in to common illusions, and have always thought that neither in Naples nor in Tuscany annexation to the North of Italy, and the consequent loss of individual existence, or "autonomy," as it is called, was at first seriously contemplated. A few well-meaning patriots might wish, but certainly did not hope for it. I remember the time, not quite 18 months ago, when I conscientiously wrote from Florence, that I could not number more than two annexationists in all Tuscany. Even among the exiles from Naples established here there were six months ago none who deemed the union of the South with the North of Italy either a practicable or an advisable scheme. The conversion of Poerio himself to annexationist ideas is of very recent date. The Peace of Villafranca, the dread of a Grand-Ducal restoration, the still greater terror of a Plonplonist intrusion, in one day, I may almost say, converted the Tuscans, and the sacrifice of their individuality was made by that country with a generosity and a singleness of purpose which does them eternal honour. The example of the Tuscans influenced many of the true-hearted Neapolitans, and especially the exiles residing in North and Central Italy, with Poerio at their head, spurned the advances of Francis II. for a reconciliation, broke for ever with his dynasty, and embraced the idea of Italian unity with fervour and sincerity. The exploits of Garibaldi, the presence of his North Italian adventurers, and the example of Sicily, determined the impressionable and fickle Neapolitan masses, and annexation was carried, as it were, by acclamation. Had King Victor Emmanuel been able to take immediate possession, and had the country been called upon instantly to proceed to the election of its members of Parliament, as was the case with Central Italy in March last, there would have been but little cause for repining, or room for disturbance. But the conquest of Naples was a slower work than men anticipated, and the conquerors brought dissension, and even riot, along with them.

The anticipated secession of Naples from Italian unity on the very eve of the accomplishment of this unity is a great blow to feeling patriots here, but it is by no means the worst. Symptoms of discontent are manifesting themselves in the various provinces of the North Italian kingdom, and these point to the revival of municipal feelings, especially in Tuscany.

It is the *tout ou rien* school of Mazzini over and over again; the unscrupulous plotting of a party who would rather bring the French into Naples as they brought them into Rome, and rather see the Austrians back again in Milan, Bologna, and Florence than allow it to be said that Italy could be freed by other men than themselves, and with other ideas than those which Mazzini sterotyped for them 30 years ago.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

A correspondent, writing from Copenhagen, Dec. 6, says:—

We now know the propositions that have been submitted by Lord John Russell to bring about an amicable understanding between the Danish Government and the Germanic Confederation on the subject of the differences which have now existed for five years respecting the constitutional rights the enjoyment of which is so resolutely claimed by the two German Duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg, which form, by virtue of existing treaties, an integral portion of the Danish monarchy.

In considering the popular agitation which reigns in the two Duchies, as well as in that of Schleswig, Lord John Russell concludes, according to opinions given by the Cabinet of Copenhagen, that it is not possible to make at this moment a definitive arrangement with Germany, but only one of a provisional nature, on the following bases:—

There will be accorded, until a direct and definitive understanding can be come to, a deliberative and legislative vote with respect to what concerns personal affairs and private property in the states of Holstein, which have just been nominated at the recent general elections. The portion which the duchy will be required to furnish annually towards the general and common expense of the monarchy will be fixed at 850,000 thalers banco, which will be placed in the chest of the Finance Minister at Copenhagen, and of which the Grand Council of the State will order the distribution to the different branches of the public administration of the kingdom; this annual sum cannot be augmented in Holstein by the Government at Copenhagen without the consent of the States of the Duchy.

If the Diet of Frankfort accepts this provisional arrangement in the name of the Germanic Confederation, the Danish Government will consent to allow religious instruction to be given in their mother tongue to the children of German nationality; the inhabitants of Schleswig will also be permitted to keep German professors in their houses for the private instruction of their families; but these are not to teach in public schools where the Danish language is exclusively taught.

The inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein may, with the previous sanction of the Ministry, meet in artistic, scientific, and economic societies, it being well understood that such meetings of societies shall not have any political tendency whatever.

Finally, as a certain number of inhabitants of Schleswig have been prosecuted judicially for having addressed public petitions, either to the King, to the Government, or to the Chamber of the State, an amnesty will be granted, after the acceptance by Germany of the aforesaid propositions.

These propositions have been, as common sense might have taught Lord J. Russell to understand, rejected at Berlin and Vienna, and the last steps of the English Cabinet not having obtained any success with the two great German powers, they will consequently render more difficult any amicable arrangement on the subject of the constitutional affairs of Holstein between Denmark and the German Confederation; and it is to be feared that the Diet of Frankfort, after having waited patiently for many years, will soon employ military measures to force Denmark to execute all the stipulations contained in the treaty of peace of January 28, 1852, in favour of the Duchies of Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg.

AMERICA.

The following are the heads of the latest intelligence:—

Mr. Lincoln, the President-elect, reached his home at Springfield, Illinois, on the 26th ult., from Chicago.

The secession movement at the South continued unabated, and business was prostrated everywhere. The banks generally had suspended specie payments, and the suspension had been legalised in several of the Southern States by the Legislatures. A Charleston, S.C., dispatch of the 20th ult. says:—

"The city is quiet to-day. The members of the Legislature are nearly all gone to Columbia. The regular session opens to-night. Financial matters are growing desperate here. A petition is to-day circulating among the merchants, asking the banks to suspend. It will be presented to-morrow; but the banks have now sufficiently contracted to be safe themselves, and they look rather coolly on such movements. They want to go through the ordeal unscathed. The Governor's Message is anxiously looked for here. It is rumoured that troops are coming to Fort Moultrie. It is now evident that none will be sent to the Convention unless strongly committed to a secession."

A dispatch from Columbia, South Carolina, says:—

"Governor Gist's message was read to-day. He commends the arming of the state, to make the circulation of abolition, or other documents tending to excite the slaves to treason, punishable with death. He advises a guarantee of 5 per cent. on a direct trade with Europe. He says the postmaster of Charleston, as soon as his state secedes, will sever his connection with the federal Government, and offer his services to the State, which, with the resignation of other postmasters, will enable the State to establish its own postal system. He suggests the temporary use of Adam's Express. He also advises the prohibition of slaves from states not members of the Southern confederacy. He hopes all the slave states will unite in the confederacy, and advises stringent laws against abolition incendiaries. He says the failure of Mr. Memminger to secure the co-operation in a Southern conference of only Mississippi and Alabama debars all hope of concentrated action. It is too late to entertain the proposition of a conference now, and South Carolina will be wanting in self-respect if she entertains a proposition looking for a further continuance of the present union. He does not doubt but that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, and Arkansas will immediately follow South Carolina, and all the other Southern states will eventually. If a resort to arms be necessary the service of volunteers from every part of the South has been tendered. He does not believe the present or the next administration will attempt to coerce South Carolina, after secession, by refusing to surrender the harbour defences, or interfering with imports and exports. But, if mistaken, they must accept the issue as becomes men preferring annihilation to disgrace."

The *New York Times* of the 26th says:—

"The method adopted to induce the present Administration to take no steps against the secession movement in the South is indicated in our special dispatch from Washington this morning. The President, it is stated, is in receipt of numerous letters from leading men in the cotton states, representing that secession is no longer a speculation but a certainty, and urging him to offer no resistance to a peaceable separation as it will only involve his administration in disgrace. Provided he does not interfere, they promise to let him finish his term without trouble. In other words, it is proposed that for the sake of peace and quietness he shall allow the disunionists everything their own way. Whether Mr. Buchanan will accede to those modest propositions in the face of his recent declaration remains to be seen. The secessionists are very active, and are holding meetings almost continually, at which speeches calculated to excite the people are made."

The same journal of the following day says:—

"The fact that the South is not altogether given over to the secessionists will be gathered from our dispatches this morning. The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, it will be seen, has been unanimously nominated by the citizens of Taliaferro County, G., as delegate of the State Convention which is soon to meet to discuss the grave question now agitating the country. In Baltimore yesterday the secession spirit was rebuked in a significant manner. A palmetto flag was displayed by an association calling themselves the 'Southern Volunteers,' and it provoked only groans and hisses from a crowd which collected round it, and the captain of a vessel in the harbour who displayed the same flag at his masthead, was rebuked immediately by the display of the stars and stripes from all other vessels in port. From Washington we continue to receive rumours relative to changes in the Cabinet. It is now somewhat positively asserted that Secretary Cobb and probably Secretary Thompson will soon resign their places. There seems, however, to be no certainty about it yet. The steam ship Columbia, which arrived yesterday from Charleston, brought back 47 more steerage passengers, and what is somewhat unusual a consignment of 16,800 dols. in specie. We are now beginning to get at the truth relatvie to the new trouble in Kansas. It will be seen by reference to our dispatches this morning that the late reports based on the statement of Judge Williams are the grossest exaggerations, and unworthy of a moment's belief. That there is serious trouble in Kansas is not denied, but that there have been any such outrages as have been attributed to Capt. Montgomery and his band will be doubted after a perusal of our correspondence, which gives a *resumes* of the condition of affairs in the territory for some time past. It will be seen that the trouble is simply a renewal in Southern Kansas of the old feud of '56 and '57, which was suspended for a time by the Amnesty Act, passed by the Territorial Legislature in 1858."

A Washington telegram says:—

"Private advices of reliable character from Texas, state that the Lone Star flag will be again raised there, and that Texas will organise a Government for herself. One union having failed, she will not risk attaching herself to the second. Her representatives now here rather favour the idea, should dissolution take place. Senator Latham having, arrived, the Pacific representives are to hold a meeting with a view to issuing a joint address to their constituents, urging a seperate confederacy including California, Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION—THE NOMINATION.

The nomination of candidates for the vacancy in the representation of the borough of Southwark took place at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, in one of the galleries of Taylor's South London Repository, opposite the Elephant and Castle. The interest attached to the proceedings was rather increased than diminished by the previous retirement of Mr. Fawcett, narrowing the contest to Mr. Layard and Mr. Scovell, and a vast crowd assembled. The former was the first candidate to arrive at the hustings, and he was greeted with tremendous plaudits. The reception of Mr. Scovell, who came there immediately after Mr. Layard, was scarcely less enthusiastic. In fact, the partisans of the two candidates appeared at first pretty equally balanced in numbers and power of lungs, the remarkable fineness of the weather having no doubt a stimulating and invigorating effect.

Mr. W. Gresham, high bailiff, presided over the proceedings.

The usual formalities having been passed through, amid a continued uproar, which reduced them to a perfect farce,

Dr. Evan Jones proposed Mr. Scovell. They had, he said, to decide between the two smiling applicants for their suffrages. (Loud cries of "The Bull.") Let them examine the qualities and antecedents of the gentleman whom he proposed. (These words were scarcely uttered when a person in a gallery opposite that where the hustings was, exhibited a whip with several thongs, and twirled it round in a vigorous manner. This pantomimic proceeding led to his being violently hustled by some of the more zealous members of the Scovell party; a regular *melee* ensued, in the midst of which the whip was captured; the police were called in; and it was several minutes before anything like order was restored.)

Mr. John Harris seconded the nomination of Mr. Scovell, not a word that he said being audible at a distance of two yards. By this time it was manifest that the contending parties had come with a determination that the opposite side should not be heard, and the place of speaking was supplied by the rival exhibitions of placards and pictures bearing upon the supposed merits or demerits of the candidates. Tremendous cheers were elicited against Mr. Layard by the spectacle of a brickbat, having reference to a passage in his "Nineveh," in which he describes himself as assisting with that missile in urging on the Arabs to draw the bull out of the sand in which it was embedded.

Mr. G. Newman proposed, and Mr. Wilshire seconded, Mr. Layard; both were judiciously brief.

Mr. Scovell, who was vociferously cheered, then addressed the meeting, but the noise was so great that only a few sentences of his speech could be heard, though Mr. Layard, with others, exerted themselves to obtain silence. A fight on the hustings behind him, and again the reappearance of the whip, were circumstances very unfavourable to the effective delivery of Mr. Scovell's remarks. He began, however, by cautioning the electors of Southwark not to be led away by what they would hear (if they could hear it) from his hon. opponent, who would no doubt say a great many things calculated to delude them. Although he regarded Mr. Layard as one of the remarkable men of our time, and would not speak a word against his personal character, he did think Mr. Layard, if he now wished to get into Parliament, might find a constituency for which he would be more eligible than for the borough of Southwark. For his own part, he (Mr. Scovell) came forward not only as an independent candidate, but as one who would be the local representative. He would do all he could, if he were returned, to defend the privileges and to promote the interests of the borough, for he stood before the men of Southwark as one of themselves, living amongst them, and identified with them in every way. In the House of Commons, he would always be found ready to advocate the cause of the working classes; he was in favour of vote by ballot, of triennial Parliaments, and of household suffrage. Any well-considered plan for settling disputes between masters and men should obtain his support, with a view to obviate the evil of strikes. He was a sincere churchman, and he would, for the sake of the church itself, be in favour of any plan for the satisfactory settlement of the church-rate question. With regard to our foreign policy, he agreed entirely with Lord John Russell on the principle of non-intervention. At the same time, he should be prepared to support the present Government in vigorously carrying on the war with China to its utmost legitimate result. He hoped now that the electors of Southwark would exercise their own judgment upon this occasion, and they might be well assured that, if he were elected to represent them, he would have sufficient courage to defend the rights of the people in Parliament. Mr. Scovell concluded amidst much cheering.

Mr. Layard then presented himself, and was received by those immediately in front of the hustings with such a roar of hisses, groans, and whistling that he was unable to proceed for a long time. In the more distant parts of the assemblage, however, the reception of the honourable candidate was of a very different character. His friends were numerous, and cheered him most vigorously. He at length proceeded to say that he appeared before them on that occasion as a candidate for their suffrages. He had not one word to say in disparagement of the personal character of his hon. opponent, Mr. Scovell. Mr. Scovell appeared before them as the local candidate, and he asked for the suffrages of the large borough of Southwark on local grounds. The question was not whether Mr. Scovell was worthy of their respect on local considerations, but whether he was the fittest person to represent so large a borough as that of Southwark in Parliament. He hoped the electors would not be swayed by any such considerations as that of local interests. Local interests meant the influence of money and of petty motives. Local interests were the mark of barbarous times, and if they were to prevail they could never have a great and united national party. He asked them, therefore, to put aside the silly consideration of local interest, and to select their candidate on the broader and better grounds of general principles. He had been charged by his hon. opponent with importing personalities into this contest. He denied the charge altogether, but his opponent could not so easily deny it on his part. He had heard that Mr. Fawcett had made over his supporters to Mr. Scovell. He was sorry to hear that, because he thought that Mr. Fawcett, to whom he wished well, and who he believed would do them honour if elected, ought to have retired without leaning to either party. It had been reported that he was opposed to the publicans. That was a charge got up by his opponents. He was not against the publicans, from whom, on the contrary, he got considerable support. He had been in Parliament before, and they knew that he had always taken an independent course, and he should do so again if returned by the great constituency of Southwark. He called upon them, therefore, to come early to the poll, and to show by their votes that they considered him the best representative. The hon. gentleman then retired in the midst of groans and cheers, which, indeed, had never ceased during the brief period he was speaking.

The High Bailiff then took the show of hands, which was very decidedly in favour of Mr. Layard, and so declared by the High Bailiff. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Scovell.

Mr. Scovell proposed, and Mr. Layard seconded, a vote of thanks to the High Bailiff, which terminated the proceedings.

FREEMASONRY—THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S AMERICAN TOUR.

The following is the speech delivered by the Duke of Newcastle at a banquet over which he presided on the occasion of his being installed Provincial Grand Master of Nottingham:—He said—After leaving this country he went to another which, it was true, did not at present own the sceptre of Great Britain, and therefore, throughout the many thousand miles through which he had travelled, there was not the same loyalty because there was not a call for it in a country which was not subordinated to the crown of England, but there was an amount of respect, of attachment, of veneration, and of love for the Queen of this country, which far transcended anything which could possibly have been expected. (Cheers.) It was a tribute on the part of the American people; it was a demonstration of their veneration for female excellence; and it was also a proof of their deep and lasting attachment to the mother country. He had no hesitation in saying that the feeling towards the Queen of Great Britain in the United States of America could not be designated by any other word than he knew of but a passion. (Cheers.) He had the gratification in the lodge that morning of seeing a brother—he did not know whether he was in the room at that moment or not—who came from America. [It was here announced that the brother in question was present.] He (the duke) was delighted to find that he was there, and he should say nothing in his presence which he would not say even more strongly in his absence, when he stated that the impression made upon his mind by that journey was one which time could not efface. He was referring now to the powerful general influence which the excellent Queen of this country exercised over other nations, and more especially over those with whom we had a common origin, and he was certain that they would not be wanting on the present occasion in that feeling towards her Majesty which had been so generally exhibited elsewhere. Having now referred briefly to the attachment exhibited towards her Majesty in the colonies and in the United States of America, he might notice the fact that not a less striking demonstration of affection was recently seen in the anxiety and alarm which he had been told prevailed in this country respecting the safety of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. (Cheers.) From the manner in which that anxiety was displayed her Majesty might be fully convinced of the ardent attachment of her people. Nor was this less strikingly demonstrated when his Royal Highness reached these shores, for he met with a reception most enthusiastic in its nature at every railway station between Plymouth and Windsor. He would now conclude by asking them to drink "Health to the Queen and prosperity to the Craft," and to give the toast all the masonic honours. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) His Grace, in proposing "The rest of the Royal Family," said it had been the lot of the Prince of Wales, at the age of 19, to render to his country a very great and essential service. Many a man born of a royal family had descended into the grave rendering to his fellow-men much less good service than had been rendered by this young Prince. Whatever may be the destiny which Providence has reserved for him, it is a proud thing that he can reflect on this voyage across the Atlantic. He believed that nothing so much as that journey could have cemented the good feelings—he said cemented, mind, because he was convinced that they were previously entertained—which exist between the two countries on the opposite sides of the Atlantic. But not only was it desirable that the existence of those good feelings should be known; it was singularly fortunate that they had already been placed on record and propagated by the press. (Cheers.) The feeling between the two countries just now was one of peace and good will, and woe be to us when the day shall come that that peace is broken up. He would not say that that peace was likely to be broken up, but he would say that it was less likely—that the likelihood of such an event had been greatly postponed by that which had taken place. (Cheers.) This he could say of this extraordinary visit that they witnessed in New York and in every other important city in the United States an amount of enthusiasm which was perfectly extraordinary, from the moment at which they entered Detroit till their departure from Portland. (Cheers.) With one solitary exception they met with nothing but enthusiasm, and, in fact, he did believe that this visit of the Prince of Wales to America had done more to cement the good feeling between the two countries than could possibly have been effected by a quarter of a century of diplomacy. The two great peoples on either side of the Atlantic had disclosed those feelings of fraternity which they entertained towards each other. (Cheers.) His grace concluded by proposing "The health of the rest of the Royal Family," with which he coupled the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society on Monday—Sir Roderick Murchison in the chair—two papers were read on the subject of opening communication with the south-western provinces of China from the British possessions in the East. The first paper was read by Captain Sprye, who advocated the route from Rangoon to Eskok, a Chinese frontier town in the province of Yunnan. The distance was estimated at 600 miles, but a great portion of it would be through British Pegu and the remaining portion through Burmah. Captain Sprye read quotations from several authors who had written on China to show that the province of Yunnan and the adjoining province of Szechuen abound in mineral wealth of all kinds, that they are particularly fertile, and that by opening commerce with that part of China all the riches of the country might be obtained near the places where they are produced. Captain Sprye especially quoted from Mr. Crawford's work on China to show the commercial advantages that would result from establishing direct relations with Yunnan.

The second paper was read by Dr. M'Cosh, who advocated a route from Calcutta through the mountainous districts of Assam, and thence by a more northern portion of the Burmese Empire. He pointed out several routes by which this communication might be effected, and, judging by the published accounts of the great riches that abound in that country, he considered it would be an important means of communication regarded commercially, and that the opening of intercourse with that part of China would be also of great value geographically, as it would supply information respecting a country of which little is at present known.

A long discussion took place after the reading of the papers, which was commenced by Mr. Crawford, who protested against being held responsible for the opinions that had been attributed to him. He said the book that had been published in his name had been written by a clerk of his, named Peter Gordon, who had used his name without any authority. So far was he from assenting to the opinion that the province of Yunnan is fertile and productive, that he believed it to be the most barren spot in the whole of China, and it was known that the comparatively thinly scattered population imported tea and rice from the other provinces. It is well known, he said, that the fertility of China increases towards the East, to which there was direct communication by water, and such minerals as were extracted from the mountainous province of Yunnan could be procured more readily by the river Kiang-tse-Kiang than by any overland route.

Sir John Davis, Captain Sherrard Osborne, Captain Oliphant, and Mr. Lockhart took part in the discussion, and contended generally for promoting communication with the south-western provinces of China by the route proposed by Captain Sprye. Mr. Lockhart particularly noticed the mineral riches of those provinces. Though the face of the country was bare, as it is in most mining districts, the mineral wealth is great, and if proper means of mining were introduced there would most probably be abundant supplies from thence of the precious metals and of copper. The copper of Yunnan is at present celebrated throughout China.

Sir Roderick Murchison expressed his satisfaction at the interesting communications that had been read, and at the discussion to which they had given rise, and then adjourned the meeting to the 14th January.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at the usual hour, and, having disposed of the remaining cases on his list—amongst which the following—rose for the vacation.

Stack v. Royse.

This case, as appears in our report of yesterday, came before the court on motion to show cause against a conditional order to revive certain proceedings taken on foot of a judgment.

The petitioner was the cognisor of a judgment which had been marked in the Court of Exchequer against the father of the respondent (Robert Royse). The petitioner sought to revive the proceedings that had abated by the death of the father, against his son Thomas Royse. The question in the case was, whether the cognisor had a right to revive the proceedings against the respondent, who is the owner and in possession of land in the South of Ireland over which the receiver had been appointed, and who (the respondent) was not entitled to any other property. Counsel for petitioner alleged that in 1840 both father and son admitted the justice of the respondent's claim.

Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Burrowes, Q.C., and Mr. Tudor were counsel for the petitioner; Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Warren, Q.C., for the respondent.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., showed cause on the part of the respondent.

Serjeant Sullivan, and Mr. Burrowes, Q.C., replied on behalf of the petitioner, and contended that the respondent should be left to file a cause petition, praying for relief, instead of, upon summary motion, endeavouring to oust the creditors of their rights, and that the petitioner was entitled, so far at least as the freehold property was concerned, to have the receiver continued. The respondent had got into possession of the lands through means of the receiver, and disputed the claim of the petitioner on foot of the judgment. The lands in dispute were Bishop's lands, in the county of Limerick, and it was neither legal nor equitable that a person (Robert Royse) should be allowed to convey and settle lands of which he was not possessed at the time of the execution of the deed (which, in the present instance, was in the year 1794), and which were not named, but of which he might in future be possessed, so as to deprive a judgment creditor of his rights, which rights were paramount to the alleged rights of the respondent.

At the close of the arguments yesterday,

The Master of the Rolls said there was some difficulty in deciding upon who the *onus* of filing a cause petition should be thrown for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of the parties. The question before the court involved difficult equities, so that he would not at present make any remarks upon it or express his opinion. He was satisfied that the arrears of rent due on the land had not been collected, and the receiver might rest assured that he would be made accountable to the court for everything which he had received. If the old practice still prevailed he would feel bound to attach the respondent, but it would not be easy for him to do so, if the legal estate in him had not determined; but if, on the other hand, it did not vest in him, then, the *onus* of filing a cause petition rested on him. His honour said he would consider the case before pronouncing judgment upon it.

In re the Mizenhead Mining Company.

In this case an application had been made on a previous day, by Mr. W. Smith, for liberty to sell the outstanding debts of the Mizenhead Mining Company. It was necessary that the moneys due to the company by persons who were out of the country should be disposed of. Their affairs were now in a position to be settled under the Winding Up Act. It appeared that Master Brooke had been applied to on the same subject, but he did not believe he had jurisdiction to grant the application, and he accordingly refused it. Counsel now resumed his application, and the master made an order that the master be at liberty to sell the outstanding debts of the company, subject to such conditions of sale as the master should deem fit.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Delany v. Ambrose Sullivan.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a contractor and builder, carrying on trade in Dublin, against the defendant, who is an attorney, and resides at Sweetmount, Dundrum, to recover a sum of £23 10s for work and labour done, and materials provided in the construction of a wall and out-houses attached to the residence of the defendant. A sum of £18 10s was lodged in court by the defendant, who pleaded that no more than that amount was due.

Plaintiff's Counsel—Mr. H. E. Chatterton, Q.C., and Walter Boyd. Defendant's Counsel—Mr. J. W. Carleton, Q.C., and Mr. Morris.

Evidence was entered upon, and at its close, counsel having addressed the jury, and his lordship having charged, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with the full amount claimed.

This case brought his lordship's common jury cases to a close. The special jury list was then opened, and the first case tried was that of

Michael O'Loughlin v. D. H. Bergin.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a mineral-water manufacturer of this city, to recover damages (laid at £310), for a breach of agreement on the part of the defendant, who is an attorney.

Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case, from which it appeared that he was the lessee for a period of four years, of a person named Bradley, who held certain houses situate in Golden-lane, under the vicars-choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The custom of the plaintiff had been to pay the head-rent of £21 to the head landlords (the vicars-choral), and a sum of £9—the difference between the head-rent and profit-rent—to Bradley. The house had remained unoccupied for a period of two years, but the rent was continued to be paid by plaintiff to Bradley, who had sold his interest lately to a Mr. Cavanagh. It appeared that a misunderstanding arose between the parties with respect to the payment of certain taxes, which Bradley instituted proceedings in the Recorder's Court to recover. The plaintiff did not wish that his name should be brought before the public in connexion with so paltry and trifling a matter, and he accordingly made an agreement with Mr. Bergin, the defendant (who had acted as the attorney for Bradley in the transaction), and signed a consent, which had been prepared by Bergin for a decree of £10 19s 10d, the terms being that such decree should not be acted upon until the account was settled between the attorneys on both sides, and that the decree should be held as security for the payment of the amount. A request had been made by the plaintiff of Mr. Bergin to bring the matter to a result, but he did not take any steps in it, and the result was, that the account had never been settled. The defendant then issued his decree, and under it the goods of the plaintiff were seized. The plaintiff, under these circumstances, brought the present action, which charged that the defendant had acted negligently, and had disregarded his agreement, and, in consequence, had caused the plaintiff considerable injury in his trade.

The defence was in substance that he (defendant) had not entered into the contract alleged, that he was not actuated by malice, that he had never caused the decree to issue, that the plaintiff had refused to take the account, and that, a reasonable time having been allowed to elapse for the settlement of the exact account, he (defendant) levied the amount as was his duty so to do.

The case has not yet concluded.

Plaintiff's Counsel—Mr Rollestone, Q C, Mr J E Walsh, Q C, and Mr Dowse. Defendant's Counsel—Mr Richard Armstrong, Q C, and Mr William Sidney.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Honourable Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Philip Jocelyn Newton v. Philip Charles Newton and others.

Mr. Charles Shaw opened the pleadings in this case. He said the issues were two—first, whether the paper writing in the plaintiff's declaration mentioned, or any part of it, was the copy of a codicil of the 16th February, 1859, alleged to have been made by John Newton, the deceased, in the cause, and which was not now forthcoming; and whether it was the codicil made by the deceased to a will dated 4th February, 1858, which will was not forthcoming; and if so, whether such alleged codicil and will were together, at any time, the will of the deceased. The second issue was—Supposing the said alleged codicil of the 16th February, 1859, and the will of the 4th February, 1858, to be together, at any time, the will of the deceased, were they subsequently revoked by him?

Serjeant Lawson stated the case for the plaintiff. He said that his client, Mr. Philip Jocelyn Newton, was the heir-at-law to the deceased, and Philip Charles Newton, one of the defendants, was nephew to the deceased. Mr. John Newton, the deceased in the cause, was a gentleman who had resided at Bagnalstown House, county Carlow, and had been possessed of a large property. At the time of the death of the deceased he had a brother Henry, the father of Philip Charles Newton. The plaintiff was the son of an elder brother, deceased, so that he was heir-at-law. The value of the property was about £2,500 a year. It was, however, incumbered to the extent of £11,000, and by a jointure of £1,200 a year. Some of the property of the deceased was possessed in his own right. Some of it he derived under the will of his brother Beacham, and a portion under his sister's will. In 1850 the deceased married, and a marriage settlement was executed, but to that marriage there was no issue. The settlement in question had been prepared by Mr. Charles Forbes Johnson, a gentleman in whom the deceased placed great confidence. That was a fact which the jury should bear in mind, as the acts of Mr. Johnson were the subject of inquiry in the case, and his conduct in respect to the transactions formed the subject matter of the first issue. He had seldom heard of a gentleman more fond of making wills than Mr. John Newton. The first will he made was in September, 1850. By that will he left his wife an annuity of £200 in addition to her jointure. He next provided that his property should go to his issue if he had any, and, if not, that it should go to his nephews, Walter Bagenal and Philip Charles Newton, share and share alike. That will was prepared by Mr. Johnson. The next will was dated February 23rd, 1852, and by it the deceased directed that in case he died without issue his property should be divided between his nephews Philip Jocelyn Newton, and Philip Charles Newton. The next will was dated 29th December, 1852, and by it the deceased omitted the provision for his issue, and any provision for his wife. In October, 1853, he made a codicil by which he gave a policy of insurance to his wife, and left the residue of his real and personal property to his brother Henry. On the 3rd September, 1854, he made another will. In the following month he made another will. It would seem from this statement the mind of this gentleman vacillated as to the disposition of his property. He now came to a document of importance. On the 4th February, 1858, Mr. Johnson, by the direction of the deceased, prepared a will which was executed. By that will he left all his property to William Forbes Johnson, in trust to pay £100 a year to Miss Thomasina Roberts for life charged on his property, and to raise the sum of £500 for Beacham Newton. He then left his property to his issue, or, in the event of his having none, to Philip Charles Newton and his heirs. He also directed that his debts should be paid out of a policy of insurance for £1,000, and that the residue should go to Philip Charles Newton. On the 24th April, 1858, he got a will prepared by Mr. Thorpe, a solicitor in Bagnalstown. That will was a simple revocation of all former wills, and gave the real and personal estate to Philip Charles Newton. There was no question raised in the case upon that will, as it had been revoked by Mr. John Newton, and was out of the way. On the 11th January, 1859, he made another will by which he revoked all his former wills. He then left £100 to his wife, and left all his property, in trust, to Mr. Arthur Fitzmorris for his children, if he had any, and, if not, to Philip Charles Newton for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in tail male, with remainder to Beacher Bagenall. On the 7th February, 1859, he executed a codicil, giving an annuity of £100 to Miss Thomasina Roberts, but in that month he learned that Philip Charles Newton was about to contract a marriage of which he disapproved, and on the 16th of that month he made a codicil, by which he cut off Philip Charles Newton to £20 a year, in case he should marry without his consent. It was very remarkable that the deceased directed that the codicil should be to his will of the 4th February, 1858, and not to the intermediate wills that had been executed. In May, 1859, however, he wrote to Mr. Johnson, informing him that the affair about the marriage in question had ended, and requested him to send him back the codicil which had been executed in expectation of that marriage. That codicil was sent back to him for the purpose, as he presumed, of having it destroyed, and there could be no doubt that it was destroyed. If the jury found that the codicil of the 16th February, 1859, and the will of the 4th February, 1858, were the last will of the deceased, they revoked all other testamentary instruments as the plaintiff alleged, and then, if they were revoked, the question would arise, had that will and codicil been revoked by him? The plaintiff alleged that they had been, and consequently the deceased died intestate, on the 21st October, 1859. The affirmative of the issue lay upon the plaintiff, who undertook to prove that the deceased died intestate, and that he would do so by showing that the will in question and the codicil had been revoked by their destruction.

The following evidence was then taken:—

Mrs. Newton, the widow of deceased, examined by Mr. Brewster, Q.C., deposed as follows—I was married to Mr. Newton in 1850; he died in October, 1859; he was then in his 54th year; he had been a man of vigorous constitution; we lived together at Bagnalstown House; he died while on a visit at Mr. Alcock's, at Wilton, county Wexford; he died the evening after going there; after his death I made a search for his bills and papers, and particularly for a will supposed to be executed on the 4th February, 1858; I could not find it, nor the codicil supposed to be executed on the 16th February, 1859; I found but two documents of the sort; I gave to Mr. Fitzmorris all the wills which I found; my husband was in the habit of keeping his own papers carefully; he had some nephews; I knew Philip Jocelyn Martin, one of them; my husband was the youngest son of his father; Philip Charles Newton was also a nephew of his; my husband had a brother who took the name of Bagnal—he was the eldest of all the brothers; Philip Bagnal Newton left some sons, they were my husband's nephews also; one of them is Beacham Frederick Newton; my husband was on terms of close intimacy with Philip Jocelyn and Philip Charles Newton; the entire Newton family was very united; before the visit to Wilton, we were out of Ireland about three months; Philip Charles used to be called, "Ham," in the family.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—Mr. Jocelyn Newton has the bulk of the estate; I always heard my husband say he intended to leave the property to Philip Charles Newton; I went with my husband to Mr. Jameson's office, when he was going to make his will of the 11th of January; on our way to the office I had a conversation with him about the disposal of the property, and I recommended that Philip Beacham should not be forgotten in the will; he was his godson; I sat in the carriage outside the door when he signed that will; when he came out he said, "I have taken care of you at all events;" I always understood that he intended to leave his property to Philip Charles; in the month of February he was for a short time displeased with him, on account of his being about to marry; his displeasure, however, lasted but a few days; during it he said he would alter his will if the marriage went on; after that we went to Wales; that was in July; and we returned to Bagnalstown the October following; I heard him make, at this period, an observation about the will drawn by Mr. Jameson; I sometimes wrote letters for my husband; I don't think he had a good memory for dates; I knew Mr. Fitzmorris, who was his agent; he had great confidence in him; I know the two Mr. Johnsons; Mr. Newton was an excessively excitable man in the way of business; he disliked matters of business; I know Dr. Rawson, who used to attend him; the nephew, called "Ham" came up to Dublin on 2nd Feb., 1859, with us; Mr. Newton was then ill, and also nervous and excitable, but was recovering from the illness under which he had laboured; during that time "Ham" was frequently at our lodgings; the love affair between Ham and the young lady was all over in March; I never heard Mr. Newton mention the name of Mr. Johnson's son; while in Wales in 1859 Mr. Johnson did not visit us, but Ham was with us; I don't know whether Mr. Johnson proposed to come over; I know nothing of the will and codicil of 1858.

Dr. Ball here required that the conversation should be given which was alluded to in the cross-examination of the last witness, as it would be more convenient now.

His Lordship assented to the application.

The witness then stated, in answer to Dr. Ball, that she had a conversation with the deceased after returning from Wales, in 1859, when he said he was going to Dublin for a day, as he wanted to alter something in his will, and he said he was sure a letter to Mr. Jameson would do.

To Mr. Brewster—Mr. Johnson remained in Wales in 1858 about a fortnight; Mr. Newton had a court in Bagnalstown, of which Mr. Johnson was seneschal, and he was in the habit of going down to that court.

Charles Frazer Johnson, examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., deposed—I am a solicitor; I was well acquainted with Mr. John Newton from the year 1836, when I first became acquainted with him; I was on the most intimate terms with him for many years; it was in the year 1837 he and the Newton family appointed me seneschal; during his brother Beacham's life I used to stop alternately at the house of the latter, and of Mr. John Newton; I transacted many legal matters for Mr. John Newton; I don't think I ever furnished him with a bill of costs, except one, but he used to pay me the costs out of pocket; I see the will now produced of 16th September, 1850; the body of it is in my writing; I saw him execute it, and I saw the other witness sign it also in his presence; the will of 23rd February, 1852, now produced, is in my handwriting; I was one of the witnesses to it; I saw the testator execute it; the codicil of the 6th of October, 1853, was also prepared by me, and by his directions it was duly executed by him; the codicil of 3rd September, 1854, now produced, is also in my handwriting; it was duly executed by Mr. Newton, who was in Scotland at the time; I was in Dublin in February, 1858; I saw Mr. Newton there; he was lodging in Holles-street; I prepared a testamentary paper for him then, and saw him execute it at the aforesaid lodgings; I kept a draught of that will; he said nothing then about keeping one of the dispositions of it secret; the draught is in my handwriting; he got the original, which was engrossed by myself; I am sure it was a correct transcript; there is an annuity to Miss Roberts in that will; I retained the draught until I lodged it in the registry; I saw Mr. Newton in February, 1859, at my office in this city; he then said to me he wished to make a codicil to his will; that was on the 11th February; he said he was very much displeased with his nephew, "Ham," on account of a marriage contemplated between him and a young lady, and that he would cut him off; I remonstrated with him, as it might be only a vague rumour, but he was positive upon the matter; I then told him I had the draught of his will, and produced it, and having glanced over its contents and draughted the codicil; I asked him to whom he would give his estates in case "Ham" remained disobedient, when he said he had not made up his mind yet, but that he would call upon me the next day and give me further instructions; I did not see him until the following Tuesday, which was at my office also; on his coming on the 15th, I produced the papers again; he then said he would give the estates to Philip Jocelyn Newton, his nephew; I then made some verbal alterations in the draught codicil, and by his directions I added the confirmation of the bequest to my son, Beachem; I told him it was not necessary to put it in the codicil as it was in the will, but he insisted on doing it, saying it will do no harm; he then said he would call the next day and execute the codicil, which he did after reading it over; I was one of the attesting witnesses to it; I sealed the codicil and draught and put it up with Mr. Newton's papers; I received the letter of the 8th of May from him, and which is in his handwriting; also the letter dated 10th May, and in consequence of these letters, on the 11th May, I enclosed the codicil of 16th February, 1859, to Mr. Newton; on those several occasions he was unquestionably a man of sound and disposing mind; I saw Mr. Newton between February and May, in that year, both at my own office and in Kingstown; I continued on terms of close intimacy with him down to the time of his death; he knew my son very well too, and was always very kind to him; he is twenty years of age; I don't recollect seeing Mr. Newton after leaving Kingstown in the Spring of 1859; I was not in time when he passed through it on his way home from Wales.

The witness was then cross-examined by Dr. Battersby, but the deposition amounted to little more than a repetition of the above statements.

To the Court—I did not wish the young man to be disinherited, and I believed that the affair of the marriage was a mere rumour; in the preparation of the codicil I got directions from the testator for so doing, and did not make any suggestions for the purpose.

The Rev. Mr. Chapman was next examined by Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and deposed that he was intimately acquainted with Mr. Newton for thirty years; he witnessed the execution of the will in Holles-street, but did not know anything about its contents; when young Mr. Johnston came back into the room Mr. Newton said he had not forgotten that young gentleman; Mr. Newton spoke to him about the contemplated marriage of his nephew, Ham, and appeared to be displeased at it.

Robert Moore deposed that he was in the employment of Mr. Johnson in 1859, and that he witnessed a will executed by Mr. Newton, on the 16th February, in his presence.

Mr. Whiteside then addressed the jury for the minor, Beacham Frederick Bagnal. He contended that, from the year 1850, in which Mr. Newton made a will, giving young Mr. Johnson £200, and which he subsequently revoked, he did not make any bequest to him in his subsequent wills until that of February 1858, which was drawn up by Mr. Johnson, the father of the young gentleman, which will is not now forthcoming, and must consequently be presumed to be destroyed. He also maintained that when the deceased executed the codicil of the 16th February, 1859, he intended that it should be a codicil to his last will, which was the one of the 11th January, 1859, and not the will of the 4th February, 1858. If that was so, the will of the 11th January was the last will, and by finding it was so, the jury would be only carrying out the intentions of the testator, who always intended to provide for his nephew Philip Charles, to whom he was affectionately attached, and, also, for Beachem Frederick Bagnall. There was no doubt that the deceased repented having made the will of February 1858, and that he burned it, and the only evidence they had of it was the draught in the possession of Mr. Johnson. The will of the 11th January, 1859, was a solemn and a just disposition of the property of Mr. Newton, by which he provided adequately for all who had claims upon him. It had been said that the deceased was angry with Philip Charles Newton, because he was about to contract a marriage which he did not approve of, but then it was shown that his anger soon subsided, and shortly after he was reconciled to him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Whiteside's address, the court adjourned to this morning.

The following are the counsel in this case:—

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs Brewster, Q C, Armstrong, Q C, Serjeant Lawson, and Mr Shaw; Attorney, L W Hartstrong. Counsel for defendant—Messrs J E Walshe, Q C; Whiteside, Q C; Battersby, Q C, Johnston, and Byrne; Attorney, Thomas Jameson. For intervenients—B C Lloyd, Q C, Dr J F Ball, Q C; Attorney, John Litton.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re James Archer.

The bankrupt was a merchant tailor, in Capel-street. The meeting was for choice of assignee. The liabilities were said to be £1,400, and the assets about £1,000.

A creditor was appointed assignee, for whom Mr. Michael Larkin appeared.

Mr. M'Namara and Mr. Patrick Ward represented other creditors.

In re John Donnellan.

The bankrupt resided at Tuam, county Galway. The meeting was for audit and dividend. The account was audited, and a dividend postponed for one week.

In re William Merrick.

The bankrupt had been an extensive trader, in Ballina, and the present meeting was for further proof of debts.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Bourke, appeared on behalf of Martin Rochford, of Belmullet, county Mayo, a creditor of the bankrupt to a large amount. He was an extensive egg merchant, and had dealings with the bankrupt for a period of twenty years. Rochford was an illiterate man, and having perfect confidence in the bankrupt, no accounts appeared to have been kept at all until the 6th April, 1856. He now claimed a balance on foot of his account with the bankrupt to the amount of £2,470 11s 9d. There were most enormous entries for eggs supplied by Rochford to the bankrupt, amounting to £8,864, which was reduced by goods supplied and payments made to the amount now claimed.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Michael Larkin, appeared for the assignees, who were of opinion there was not so much due to the claimant, Rochford. Several of the Ballina creditors were of the same opinion.

Mr. Heron said it was an astonishing thing that there was no account in Mr. Merrick's ledger of his extensive dealings with Rochford.

His Lordship directed that Rochford's account should be referred to the official assignee for investigation, and expressed his dissatisfaction that there was no account of these business transactions in the books of the bankrupt.

A sale of the following property of the bankrupt took place in court, pursuant to the order of the said court in this matter, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1860:—The dwellinghouses situated in Ballina, containing in front to Knox's-street, 71 feet six inches, with the front to Arran-street, 76 feet 3 inches, held under a lease dated the 18th day of January, 1847, for a term of 800 years from the 29th day of September, 1846, at and subject to the annual rent of £76 sterling, payable half-yearly, on every 25th day of March and 29th day of September; and also all that and those the two dwellinghouses situated in Arran-street, in the town of Ballina aforesaid, containing in front 26 feet 6 inches, more or less, and in depth 19 feet 6 inches, more or less, held under a lease dated the 16th day of November, 1854, for a term of 798 years, from the 29th day of September, 1854, at and subject to the annual rent of £10 sterling, payable half-yearly, on every 25th day of March and 29th day of September.

The property was set up in three lots, which were purchased by Mr. J. Rooney, of Ballina, for a total sum of £1,530.

Mangan v. Boyle.

This was an application on behalf of Mr. Mangan, that Mr. Boyle should pay the costs of a trader debtor summons. When the matter came before Judge Berwick, some few days since, Mr. Boyle, it was stated, offered to lodge the money in court, he being uncertain whether it was payable to Mr. Mangan or to a third party, named Nolan, who, it was stated, claimed it. It was alleged, on behalf of Mr. Boyle, that Mr. Mangan and Mr. Nolan had compromised the matter, dividing the money between them, and that, therefore, he ought not to pay the costs to Mr. Mangan, as he had not actually recovered the sum demanded.

Judge Lynch reserved the matter for Judge Berwick, before whom the application has been already made.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. J. Perry, appeared for Mr. Mangan.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Worrel, for Mr. Boyle.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

SALES.

(Before Judge Longfield.)

COUNTY FERMANAGH.

In re the estate of Paul Dane, owner; Margaret E. Dane, petitioner.

This property comprised three lots of the townlands of Drumarraght, Tunnavilla, and Drumgollan, respectively situate in the baronies of Magerastephena and Magheraboy. Lot 1.—Drumarraght, held in fee, containing 113a 1r 3p, 13a 3r 30p of which were bog land; nett profit, £126 1s 1d; sold to William Scoles, at £3,500. Lot 2.—Tunnavilla, held in fee, 85a 2r 15; nett profit £67 15s 8d; sold to same, £2,320. Lot 3 was not set up, the proceeds of the other two lots being sufficient to pay the encumbrances.

COUNTY WESTMEATH.

In re the estate of Margaret Shiel, widow, and Grace Julia Shiel, spinster, owners and petitioners.

This property consisted of that part of the lands of Gortumloe, called Priestland, containing 94a 2r 6p, statute measure, situate on the south side of the high road leading from Kinnegad to Rochfort Bridge, in the barony of Fartullagh, county Westmeath; held in fee; Ordnance valuation, £57; profit rent £71 19s 7d; sold to Mr. M'Cormick, at £1,850.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Bridget Manley, an old offender, was brought up in custody of Detective-officers Smith and M'Grath, charged with stealing the clothes off a child, named Mary Benson.—She was sent for trial.

Peter Mulvey was brought up in custody of Acting-inspector Murphy, charged with being a ticket-of-leave convict, whose licence was revoked.—He was sent to Mountjoy convict depot, to fulfil the term of his original sentence, which was ten years.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

ASSAULTS.—A girl named Mary Brien was summoned by Mary Swiney, for having violently assaulted her at Hammond-lane. Mary Brien's statement was to the effect that the defendant stopped her in the street as she was proceeding on business, as she lawfully might do, and that she proceeded to assault her vigorously, and in the course of her onslaught pulled a large quantity of hair from complainant's head, and finished by dragging a piece of flesh out of her ear.—The defendant was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

Richard Burke was charged with assaulting John Savage at Boot-lane, by striking him on the head, and knocking him about generally. He was also charged with assaulting the wife of John Savage aforesaid, by cruelly hitting that female on the countenance with his clenched hand.—He was fined £1, or, in default of payment, one month's imprisonment. The fine was paid

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice of their intention to receive tenders on Thursday next, the 13th inst., for a ship to proceed to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 10th and 20th of January. The ship is to be furnished with one of Dr. Normandy's fresh-water distilling apparatus, with a person to manage it holding a certificate of competency from the patentees, with the requisite fuel to work it all day throughout the voyage, and necessaries to keep it in order, in consideration whereof the shipowner will be entitled to reduce by one-half the quantity of water required to be carried under the Passengers' Act.

CURIOUS EVIDENCE OF THE FORCE OF WAVES.—As a curious evidence of the fury of the storm, and the force with which the waves were dashed against the base of the cliffs on our exposed coast, we may mention that a person whose kail-yard is situated about 100 yards from the brink of the cliffs at Iresgoe, which are there upwards of 100 feet in height, found a conger-eel among his cabbages, which had been thrown up with the spray to such a height above the cliff that the wind had carried it over 100 yards intervening between the garden and the cliff-head, and landed it in the kail-yard" quite convenient."—*John o'Groat Journal.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Medical maltreatment and neglect, and imprudence on the part of the sufferers themselves, annually destroy thousands of lives that might have been saved with the greatest ease, by the use of these perfect antidotes to disease, external and internal. Multitudes of rheumatic sufferers are now limping to the grave with contracted joints and in constant agony, who may be cured in a few weeks by the Ointment, and the vital strength of a still greater number is oozing away through scrofulous sores, abscesses, and other exhausting outlets of suppuration which might be promptly and safely cured by the same means. Whilst the heart beats the patient need not despair; Holloway's remedies will prove a very present help.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth,

MESSRS. DAVIES,

SURGEON DENTISTS,

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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

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BIRTHS.

Dennis—December 6th, the wife of Joseph Morley Dennis, Esq., of a daughter.

Marriott—December 9th, at Gillingham, on board H.M's ship Mercury, the wife of Lieutenant George Marriott, R.N., of a daughter.

O'Hara—December 10th, at Cooper's Hill, the wife of C. W. O'Hara, Esq., M.P., of a son and heir.

Oldfield—October 30th, at Mauritius, the wife of Captain Oldfield, 5th Fusiliers, of a son.

Somers—December 6th, in London, the wife of Henry Somers, Esq., Surgeon to Her Majesty's 55th Regiment, of a son.

Wigham—December 9th, at Leinster-road, Rathmines, the wife of Henry Wigham, of a daughter.

Wino—December 1st., at Wilton-street, Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Rowland Wino, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Hanna and Nixon—December 6, in St. Peter's Church, by the Ven. John Gregg, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare, Robert Hanna, Esq., Wellington-road, to Annabella, eldest daughter of the late James Nixon, Esq., R.N.

Hutchinson and Brodribb—September 18, at Grahamstown, South Africa, by the Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, W. W. L. Hutchinson, A.B., T.C.D., eldest son of Dr. Hutchinson, Carrick-on-Shannon, to Louisa, daughter of the late Captain Brodribb, 7th Hussars.

Richards and Willoughby—December 4, in All Saints' Church, Blackheath, by the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Lewis Richards, Incumbent of Warrenpoint, and brother of the bridegroom, E. Richards, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Edward Richards, Rector of Clonallon, county Down, Ireland, Chancellor of the Diocese of Dromore, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of E. Willoughby, Esq., Bryan House, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

Alexander—Dec. 3, at her residence, 196, Sunday's Well, Cork, Eliza relict of Mr. John Alexander.

Doyle—December 11, at 123, Upper Rathmines (opposite Church-avenue), Mr. James Doyle, aged 26. [His remains will be removed for interment in Glasnevin Cemetery at 8-30 on Friday. Friends will please accept this notice. May he rest in peace.]

Falconer—Dec. 8, at Cheltenham, Caroline, widow of the late John Falconer, Esq., H. B. M's Consul at Leghorn, in the 83rd year of her age.

King—Dec. 5, at her residence, 40, Hans place, Chelsea, Mrs. Jane Margaretta, relict of the late Lieutenant-Colonel King, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry, aged 65, deeply regretted.

Lamprey—December 10, at the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Thompson, Esq., Frankford Villa, Rathgar, Sidney Maria, relict of the late Joseph Lamprey, Esq., Alderman, &c., city of Dublin. Her lengthened illness was borne with truly Christian resignation.

Mules—Dec. 6, Marianne, wife of the Rev. James Mules, LL.B., and eldest daughter of the late Robert Grove Leslie, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate-General for Ireland, aged 62.

Seaton—Dec. 7, at the residence of his brother, Camden-square, Colonel Douglas Seaton, H. M.'s 1st Bengal Fusiliers, aged 50.

Sowerby—Dec. 6, after a lingering illness, Selina, the beloved wife of George Sowerby, College, county Westmeath, in her 64th year much lamented by her sorrowing family, and a large circle of friends.

Stephens—Dec. 7, in Tralee, aged three years and three months, Richarda Thomasina, daughter of the late Richard Stephens, Esq., of Calcutta.

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